

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 82.

HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 3114.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

(ISSUED) TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month \$.50
Per Year \$ 5.00
Per Year, Foreign \$ 6.00

—Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Business Manager.

C. J. FALK.

STOCK AND BOND BROKER. MEM-
ber Honolulu Stock Exchange.

LYLE A. DICKEY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public. P. O. Box 786, Honolulu,
H. I. King and Bethel streets.

LORRIN ANDREWS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. OFFICE WITH
Thurston & Carter, Merchant St.,
next to postoffice.

FREDERICK W. JOB.

SUITE 315, MARQUETTE BUILDING,
Chicago, Ill.; Hawaiian Consul
General for the States of Illinois,
Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wis-
consin. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

W. R. CASTLE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY
Public. Attends all Courts of the
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.

DENTAL ROOMS ON FORT STREET.
Office in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts.; entrance, Hotel St.

W. F. ALLEN

WILL BE PLEASED TO TRANSACT
any business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

M. S. BRINBAUM & CO., LTD.

Importers and Commission Mer-
chants.
San Francisco and Honolulu.
215 Front St. Queen St.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
Merchants. King and Bethel Sts.,
Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION
Merchants. Honolulu, Hawaiian
Islands.

Robert Lewers. F. J. Lowrey.
C. M. Cooke.

LEWERS & COOKE.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Lumber and Building Materials.
Office: 414 Fort street.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.

FRANK BROWN, MANAGER, 29
and 30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN
INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

MONEY LOANED FOR LONG OR
short periods on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.

LUMBER, PAINTS, OILS, NAILS,
Salt, and Building Materials of all
kinds.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer.
212 King St. Tel. 118.
FAMILY PLANTATION AND SHIP-
Stores Supplied on Short Notice.
New Goods by every steamer. Ord-
ers from the other islands faith-
fully executed.

CONDENSED SODA WATER
WORKS CO., Ltd.

Replanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.
HOLLISTER & CO., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIP-
tion made to order.

ADMIRAL DEWEY

And the Magnificent Reception
Given Him in New York.

THE PARADE TO GRANT'S TOMB

Presentation of the Gold Loving
Cup by a Mayor Van Wyck—
Scenes Along the Line.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—As the car-
riage bearing Admiral Dewey leading
the great land parade turned into Sev-
enty-second street the voices of chil-
dren were heard. Little ones in blue
and little ones in white, grouped to
form the word "Dewey," were making
sweet the morning air with words of
welcome.

This tribute of the children was one
of the most beautiful features of the
day, and touched the Admiral just
about as deeply as did the presentation
of the golden loving cup by Mayor
Van Wyck. He fully realized for the
first time the deep meaning with which
his reception by the nation and its
people is fraught.

With beamed head he mounted the
platform in front of the City Hall to
receive the loving cup and faced his
friends. His ready smile had fled, his
fine features evidenced the rush and
surge of emotions that rarely come in-
to the life of any man. There was
none of the air of the conqueror about
him. He lost his self-possession and
wept. Tears coursed down his bronzed
cheeks, and for once he was taken by
surprise.

Raising aloft the golden trophy pre-
sented to him by the people, he gazed
upon it silently for moments that
seemed hours. He tried to speak.
Words failed. He turned to the com-
mittee, then to his officers, standing in
full uniform by his side. Mechanically
he plucked their sleeves.

"These," he began; "these broke
down. Finally he said: 'These are
the men to whom the honor is due.'"
"Mr. Mayor," turning to the city's
Executive, "it is quite impossible to
express in words how deeply I feel,
how deeply I am impressed by these
tokens of honor that are shown me.
I thank you from the bottom of my
heart. It is beautiful," holding aloft
the great golden cup.

Then suddenly: "Where are my of-
ficers?" he said. "Captain Lambertson
and Commander Colvocoresses!" he
urged. "Forward!"

"Ah," he continued, "look at them.
These are the men of that magnificent
squadron which I have the honor to
command."

Turning to the Mayor, he opened his
lips to speak. He faltered a moment,
then again and again tried to speak.
At last the words came. It was one of
the simplest and briefest speeches ever
made by an American naval hero.

"I thank you," he said. That was
all.

Who will rightly describe the kalei-
doscopic panorama of the land parade,
the march from Riverside to Washing-
ton's Arch of 35,000 men led to Madison
Square by Dewey himself? Here at
the tomb of Grant were half a million
people so wedged into the reviewing
stands that the faces became a blur.
Here was the winding Hudson sun above,
a gentle wind, and the colors of the
nation in every design and form. To
his carriage came Dewey from the lit-
tle steamer which had brought him up
the river. Just one roar greeted him:
"Dewey!"

When Admiral Dewey finally ap-
peared with the Mayor the band again
struck up "Hail to the Chief!" and the
crowd cheered continuously. As the
Admiral was driven out of the gate to
the pier he saw Governor Roosevelt
outside, surrounded by his staff. The
Governor, in frock coat and silk hat,
was mounted. His staff was resplend-
ent with gold lace. Admiral Dewey sal-
uted the Governor, and when his car-
riage had passed the Executive set
spurs to his horse and went galloping
up the hill toward the tomb in true
cowboy style, regardless of his silk
hat. He got a great ovation as he
went along. It was second only to
that given to Admiral Dewey.

Eleven o'clock was the time set for
the parade to get under way, and,
considering the formalities crowded
into the preceding hours, the start was
made with remarkable promptness.
What with the gay uniforms of the
waiting soldiery, the excitement and
ceremony incident to landing the sail-
ors from the warships strung out in
the river below, the crowd had plenty
to occupy it. Finally the mounted po-
lice detailed to clear the way for the
advance clattered down the drive,
scattering the overcurious to the right
and left. There was a deal of shouting
on the part of the mounted men, a
scouring of the crowd, and as the way
cleared before them a flying wedge of
mounted police following the skirmish
line jogged slowly down the drive and
the great column was under way.

Major General Roe, with his glim-
mering gold-laced staff, followed imme-
diately on the heels of the police, and
Roosevelt's band, breaking into one of
the airs that men have been marching to
and dying to during the last year or
more, took up their place at the head
of the men who had made this ex-
traordinary demonstration possible. There
had

been a few little tentative attempts
before, but as the battalion
sailors from the Olympia swung
place the crowds struck the note
was to echo down all the miles
streets over which the parade was
pass. Lieutenant Commander O'Brien
was at their head. The
cavalry was in company front.
The blue uniforms, relieved only
by the tan leggings that showed work
and the shining lines of
light that shifted along their
rifle barrels. What a procession
got! One would have thought the
real possibilities of every throat
exhausted. But if he did he learned
that he had evidently overestimated
something somewhere in each of these
same throats.

A moment afterward the carriage
containing Dewey and the Mayor ap-
peared in the wake of the Olympia
men. The people saw then—most of
them for the first time—a rather
under-sized man with bronzed, kindly
face, that even all the bravery of the
gift of an Admiral's full-dress uniform
could not obscure. By his side sat the
smaller Mayor of New York,
plain, formal, in his conventional
coat and silk hat, and trying to look
as though riding beside returning col-
leagues was part of his daily duties.
The cheering that hailed the Olympia
men was a commonplace vocal demon-
stration in comparison to that which
greeted their honored chief.

Dewey could not see Memorial Arch
when approaching it on the avenue un-
til he reached the crest of Murray
Hill, where he could look down the
slope and catch the gleaming white of
the colonnade through which he was
to pass. He could barely distinguish
the words of welcome upon the arch,
but the great figures of Barry, of Far-
ragut, of Decatur, of Porter, stood out
with startling distinctness, and re-
minded him of the past.

Again the police stepped, but before
any one had time to become impatient
several shots rang in the air, a bat-
alion of sailors passed, and the shouting
became tumultuous, culminating in
every form of noise, testifying popular
appreciation as the carriage containing
Admiral Dewey and Mayor Van Wyck
drew up at the reviewing stand. Flags
and handkerchiefs waved in every di-
rection as the Mayor stepped to the
ground, closely followed by the Admi-
ral, who bowed his head and bowed re-
spectfully to those on the stand. By the
time Admiral Dewey had mounted the
steps, the second carriage stopped and
captains Wildes and Coghlan alighted
from it. Then followed a long line of
vehicles bringing the other guests of
honor. Seated behind a bank of 20,000
bride's roses, and with the cheers of
thousands ringing constantly in his
ears and the music of dozens of bands
swelling the din, Admiral Dewey re-
viewed the great parade. The crowd
had not its fill of cheering, and for sev-
eral hours the people stood there
cheering everybody who could possibly
deserve a cheer. Below the arch, clear
to Washington Square, there were the
same scenes of enthusiasm that had
been witnessed on the upper end of the
line of march.

When the paraders got to the square
the various organizations marched
away to disband, and the greatest pa-
rade ever held in New York was over.
Rear Admiral Schley divided the
honors with the central figure of the
day. He reviewed a demonstration sec-
ond only to that of Dewey. People
along the line of march fairly rose at
him.

"Hurrah for the hero of Santiago!"
"There is the man that smashed Cer-
vera's fleet!" "Hip, hip, hurrah, for
Schley!" and kindred cries from all
parts of the line. In upper Fifth ave-
nue some enthusiastic lady threw him
a handful of roses. They fairly land-
ed in the carriage. The Admiral
leaned forward, picked them up and
lifted them to his lips. Instantly all
the ladies in the balcony seemed
plucked with the desire to have their
flowers similarly honored and he was
fairly bombarded. Many of the flow-
ers fell into the street, only to be
caught up by eager spectators and car-
ried away in ambulances.

Only one distressing incident oc-
curred within Dewey's view. A wire
had been stretched across the space
between two of the stands in the park.
The awful press of people broke it and
they surged into the avenue, those in
front powerless to resist the pressure
of the thousands in the rear. The po-
lice officers on foot were helpless. Try
as they would they could not stem the
tide, which promised to impede the
entire parade. Suddenly a half-hun-
dred mounted policemen galloped up,
and, having formed a line, charged and
shoved the people back. Many women
and children were caught in the crush.
Some shrieked, others fainted, and sev-
eral, after the panic was over, were
carried away in ambulances.

Tonight the smoker given at the
Waldorf-Astoria to the sailors of the
Olympia concluded New York's won-
derful reception to Admiral Dewey
and his men.

HERO DIES IN FLAMES.

SPOKANE (Wash.), Sept. 30.—A
Cascade, B. C. special to the Spokes-
man Review says: Cascade received a
terrible baptism of fire last night.
Alex Arvell was killed while heroically
trying to save others. The property
loss is about \$35,000; the insurance,
\$4450. The burned district covers a
solid block in the heart of the town.
Six hotels and one cigar store were
burned in an hour. All the burned
buildings had sleeping occupants, some
of whom escaped only in scanty attire.
Arvell was imprisoned by falling walls
and before he could be rescued a sea
of flames swept over him.

FOURTEEN FREED

Philippine Peace Commission Releases
Some American Prisoners.

AGUINALDO AND OTIS STILL HELD

Aguinaldo's Army Tired of War but
Will Fight for Independence
on the Last.

PLAYS FOR TIME.

MANILA, Oct. 1, noon.—The
Philippine Peace Commission,
which arrived at the American
lines yesterday morning,
brought a request from Agu-
inaldo that he be permitted to
send a representative of his
Government to negotiate for
peace. General Otis refused the
request. There will be another
conference.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—
The War Department has re-
ceived the following:

"MANILA, Sept. 30.—Admi-
ral General, Washington: I
have received a communication,
dated the 12th inst., from Gen-
eral Garcia, commanding all
insurgent troops in Eastern
Mindanao. He expresses a de-
sire to turn the country over to
the United States and surrender
insurgent arms. OTIS."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—
War Department officials are
today very much encouraged
regarding the situation in the
Philippines as conveyed by the
official and press dispatches.
The dispatch relative to the in-
tended surrender of the eastern
portion of Mindanao indicates,
it is said, the disposition of the
southern islands to accept the
American sovereignty. These
people have heretofore made of-
fers to surrender, but have
complicated it with a provision that
the United States should rein-
quish its right if Aguinaldo
should be successful in Luzon.

ON GENERAL OTIS.

Quarter Master General Pope in
an interview.

Colonel Thomas Pope, who was, up
to a few weeks ago, quartermaster
general in the Philippines, was
a through passenger on the Gaelic on
his way to his home in Kansas.
Colonel Pope is an enthusiastic ad-
mirer of General Otis, whom he believes
to be the right man in the right place.
He and the General have been much
together ever since the opening of the
Philippine campaign.

He said on Sunday, in reference
to General Otis and the conduct of affairs
in the Philippines:

"General Otis has displayed marked
ability in every move he has made;
no man could have done better under
the very difficult conditions prevail-
ing. The Filipinos are treacherous
little fellows and will not come out in
the open and fight. If a bunch of
them are hemmed in they simply dis-
card their uniforms and guns, meet us
half-way, smiling, and claim to be
"amigos."

"Not a move either in civil or mili-
tary affairs is made in the Philippines
other than under the direct and im-
mediate control of General Otis. The
General has been greatly handicapped
during the last few months by having
to change his entire army. No man in
those circumstances could conduct a
vigorous campaign.

"The State volunteers deserve un-
limited praise for their many heroic
deeds in the Philippines. I believe the
Kansas men did the most work, but
they all made a fine record for them-
selves.

"I met General Wheeler soon after
he came down. We all thought him
too old to endure a campaign in the
Philippines. The climate is terribly
hard on young men of vigorous
health, and must certainly be exhaust-
ing to men of General Wheeler's age."

HONOLULU SUGAR CO.

New Pumping Plant is in Success-
ful Operation.

P. Schneider, agent of the Risdon
Iron Works, reports that the new
pumping plant for the Honolulu Sugar
Company was started successfully last
week and is now running continuously.

The pump is of the triple-expan-
sion type, of a capacity of 7,500,000 gal-
lons per day of 24 hours, and dis-
charges this quantity of water under a
head of 300 feet.

The pumps of the Honolulu Sugar
Company are of the fly-wheel type, es-
pecially designed by the Risdon Iron
Works for plantation work. They are
the first of their kind installed on the
Island of Oahu and the highest econ-
omy is expected from them. The
pumps are supplied with steam from
Helm water tube boilers and no ex-
pense has been spared to make the en-
tire plant a complete and model one.

TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES

PORTLAND (Or.), Sept. 30.—Orders
were received at Vancouver barracks
today for the Thirty-fifth Infantry to
embark on board the transports Rio
Janciro and Sikh for the Philippines.

The transports will probably sail
Tuesday.

BOERS AWAITING

Summers from Kruger to Endure
War on Great Britain.

THE BRITISH ULTIMATUM SENT

Feeling Now is That Nothing Short of
a Miracle Can Avert the Long-
Expected War.

THE ULTIMATUM.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—A cable
to the World from London, dated
September 30, Saturday,

3 a. m., says: The World cor-
respondent obtained tonight
from a high Ministerial source
the following authentic facts
concerning today's fateful meet-
ing of the British Cabinet:

When the Ministers assem-
bled they were already in pos-
session of a draft of Colonial
Secretary Chamberlain's pro-
posed ultimatum to the Boer
republic. The terms of settle-
ment laid down are:

First—The substitution of the
articles of the Pretoria conven-
tion of 1881 for those of the
London convention of 1884, re-
spectively the Boer republic's
relations with foreign powers.

This substitution means the
abolition of all right on the part
of the republic to deal with for-
eign powers, and would imply
the recall of Leyds as Boer
Commissioner in Europe.

Second—The abolition of all
legislation respecting aliens
adopted by the republic since
1881.

Third—The granting of mu-
nicipal autonomy to the Repub-
lic. This would give control of all
local affairs to the district
mainly inhabited by the Uit-
lander population. It is a re-
vival of the scheme of home
rule for the Rand suggested by
Chamberlain to Kruger after
the Jameson raid and com-
temporarily refused by Kruger.

Fourth—The removal of all
religious disabilities. At present
Catholics and Hebrews are
disqualified from holding many
offices, even of the most im-
portant kind.

Fifth—The disarmament of
the two great forts which com-
mand Johannesburg.

Sixth—The republic is called
upon to renounce its treaty of
1872 with Portugal, under
which it is empowered to im-
port arms and ammunition
from Delagoa bay through Por-
tuguese territory.

Seventh—Indemnity is de-
manded for Britain's outlay in
sending out troops and other
military preparations.

This may be accepted as an
accurate synopsis of the Brit-
ish proposals. They were adopted
by the Cabinet, but no dis-
patch was forwarded to Pre-
toria last night, and a further
Cabinet meeting has been called
for Tuesday. The Ministers
were much surprised that Kruger
had not sent any reply to
their dispatch of last Friday,
but he seems to have delayed it
deliberately in order to embar-
rass his enemies. It is expect-
ed today.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 29.—There
is a great excitement in consequence
of orders to the commanders to take
the field. Part of the Johannesburg
corps will assemble today. Dispatch
riders have gone to the front.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The corres-
pondent of the Morning Post at Johan-
nesburg sends the following: A Govern-
ment official who has just returned
from Pretoria, where he saw President
Kruger, assures me that martial law
will be proclaimed tomorrow (Sat-
urday) or Monday next.

The Daily Mail publishes the fol-
lowing dispatch from Charlestown, Natal:
"Commander-General Joubert and his
staff have arrived at Wakkerstroom
Nek, where 300 Boers are already as-
sembled with artillery. A force of
burghers was stationed today about
two miles from the Natal border."

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 29.—A dispatch
from Glencoe, Natal, says: Telegraphic
communication between here and the
Transvaal is temporarily interrupted.
This is supposed to have been caused
by a thunderstorm. The camp is free
from sickness and patrols are regular,
especially in the direction of Delagoa's
Drift on the Buffalo river, where the
Boers are reported to be laagered. The
greatest enthusiasm prevails.

The second movement of troops from
Ladysmith to Dundee was carefully
concealed and expeditiously carried
out. The townspeople only knew of
the maneuver by the presence of the

trump. It is stated here that the burghers have requested permission to return to their farms or raid Natal.

A telegram from Volksrust says that it is reported that the Boers intend to take up a position at Schinons Hogte, falling back on laing's Nek if forced to do so.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Indications this evening lead to the belief that, in view of the Cabinet message, the Boers will probably commit an overt act which will bring on hostilities before the assembling of Parliament. All the latest dispatches from the Transvaal show the liveliest activity on the part of the burghers. Telegrams from Pretoria announce that artillery is being rapidly loaded at the station for the front, and that military trains have preference on all lines. The Cape mail is delayed in consequence of the large amount of rolling stock reserved for the forces.

A large number of burghers left yesterday for the Natal border and another for Middleburg. Detachments of cyclists are being distributed among the different commanders. It is understood that the first contingent of the Pretoria force will leave for the eastern border tomorrow.

Commanding-General Joubert yesterday addressed a crowd of burghers at the Pretoria station. His remarks were loudly cheered. The officers of the German corps left for the front today and the Hollander's corps paraded in the principal square of Pretoria and saluted President Krueger.

The Boers are concentrating in the country contiguous to Natal, where the first outbreak of hostilities is likely to occur. Large contingents of burghers are converging from all parts on this probable battlefield. The excitement continues at fever heat. The Commandant-General has issued a notice calling the commanders to assemble at a specified spot on the Natal border. The commanders from Krugersdorp, whose burghers checkmated the Jameson raiders, will embark on trains for the frontier tonight.

There is great activity at the War Office at Pretoria. The artillery reserves have been called out, the arrangements to defend the frontier are now complete, and the work of equipment is proceeding rapidly. The burghers are congregating in the towns, ready to join their commands, which, however, have strict orders not to approach too near the frontier, and to avoid a collision with the British forces. The Boer forces are gathering at their bases of action a short distance from the border, such as Harrismith, Volksrust, Vryheid and Bremersdorp.

A telegram received today says two batteries of field artillery and 500 burghers have started for Volksrust, and that another 500 men go there today. The streets at Pretoria present a scene of great military animation. Armed burghers and artillerymen are riding about, the field corymbs being engaged in warning the burghers to be in readiness at a moment's notice.

A quantity of ammunition for Maxim guns is reported to have arrived at Harrismith, and the burghers at Bremersdorp are practicing with the Maxim gun. A number of young Boers who have been studying at Cape Town have started for home. The Volksraad, in secret session, has passed a high treason bill, providing for the confiscation of the property of burghers who refuse service. The proposal was submitted to make the confiscation retroactive, so as to include certain millionaires, but it was rejected.

A dispatch from Johannesburg reports a meeting of the wholesale and retail merchants there to consider the steps to be taken for the protection of their town. The chairman said he had been informed that the Government did not intend to expel the British subjects in the event of war. A resolution was passed in favor of forming a guard composed of merchants, property-owners and others and empowering a committee to procure funds to carry on the municipal government.

From Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, it is said on reliable authority that at a secret session the Raad had passed a stringent commando law. Burghers who have left the Orange Free State recently have been ordered to return in default of £500 fine, five years' imprisonment and the confiscation of their property.

A squadron of British cruisers is gathered at Cape Town. Advice from the interior of South Africa indicate that thus far the natives are quiet and there is no sign of trouble. This is reassuring as it was feared that some of the tribes in Zululand and elsewhere were becoming restless.

The arrivals at Durban, Natal, from the Rand are diminishing. Tents have been pitched on the beach to accommodate the refugees. It is announced from Kimberly that a former Mayor has called a meeting of Irishmen to protest against the action of their countrymen at home, who, he says, are under a complete misapprehension in supporting "the cause of tyranny in the Transvaal."

The British colonists in Rhodesia are organizing a volunteer corps, have formed a cycle attachment and have constructed an armored train with an engine plated with steel rails.

Refugees from the Rand continue to arrive at Newcastle, Natal, where earthworks are being raised. Light rains are reported in the north of Natal. Farmers within the probable fighting zones are sending their stock south.

DURBAN, Sept. 29.—The summoning of the volunteers has caused widespread excitement. The men responded readily, and 800 troops, with numerous guns, will entrain tomorrow.

CHARTERING AMERICAN TRANSPORTS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—Major Schobel of the British army has chartered the steamship Mount Royal, making the third transport, closed another contract for mules and placed the first order for grain and forage for the army supplies to be sent to the Transvaal, South Africa.

COLONISTS READY TO FIGHT.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 29.—A conference of the military commanders of all the colonies except New Zealand is sitting here to discuss the equipment and dispatch of an Australian force to South Africa. Volunteers are coming forward largely from all the colonies. About 1400 Victorians have already volunteered.

THE DESCENDANTS

Of the Early Hawaiian Missionaries.

Three Hundred and Thirty-Eight Children and Grandchildren Now Reside in the Islands.

The Friend's estimate of the number of the descendants of the early missionaries is as follows:

Surviving sons resident in Hawaii	91
daughters resident in Hawaii	73
sons abroad	64
daughters abroad	72
grandsons in Hawaii	101
granddaughters in Hawaii	73
grandsons abroad	123
granddaughters abroad	124
Total children living	300
Total grandchildren living	421

There are 338 children and grandchildren of missionaries residing here, or about one-twentieth of the combined white population, exclusive of the Latin races.

Of the sons now living, we find sixteen who are in the Christian ministry, or over one in ten. We believe this to be a much larger percentage of ministers than can be found in any class of families in the United States. Eight of the sixteen are now in active Foreign Mission service five of them in Hawaii, viz., Messrs. H. Bingham, F. W. Damon, O. P. Emerson, O. H. Gulick and H. H. Parker—men of whom the church is not ashamed.

There are several young preachers and missionaries at work or coming forward in the third generation. It may be hoped that there will be many such. But that generation is not as near to the old missionaries, and hence is, perhaps, less imbued with their spirit. Yet it is a happiness to know that there are here very many devoted and loving Christian workers of both sexes, both of those connected and unconnected with Mission families. The spirit of the Fathers abides in the churches of Hawaii, with their membership from many nationalities.

MRS. TODD AGAIN.

General Shafter Will Have to Send Her to Molokai.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Today the War Department saddled upon General Shafter at San Francisco the troublesome question of the disposition of Mrs. Todd, the woman who is suffering from leprosy. The department wrestled with this question for three days, and not finding a solution suggested that the matter be disposed of by the General Immigrant Commissioner at San Francisco. It is believed a Government transport will be used in conveying Mrs. Todd to the leper colony at Hawaii, but just now to get her aboard without creating a scene and alarming the other passengers is what is puzzling the officials.

It is believed she will be transferred to the steamer from her present quarters during the night before the other passengers are permitted to embark. This can be done, it is said, without risk to any. The sufferer can be confined in her apartment, and she will in no way come in contact with her fellow-passengers. Pains will be taken to conceal her presence, as a panic would doubtless ensue if her condition should become known. The name of the transport and date of sailing will be kept secret.

N. S. Sachs intends shortly to erect a battery block on the corner of Berea and Fort streets, opposite the Progress block.

THE LATEST PLAN

For Crushing Philippine Rebels

American Troops to Make a Coordinated Movement Northward on Tarlac—What Lawton is Doing.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The War Department has received the following: "MANILA, Sept. 30.—Adjutant General, Washington: A communication dated the 12th instant from General Garcia, commanding all the insurgent troops in Eastern Mindanao, expresses a desire to turn the country over to the United States and to surrender the insurgent arms. OTIS." "MANILA, Sept. 30, 8:40 p. m. Fourteen American prisoners, all enlisted soldiers, have been delivered up by the Filipinos. It is reported from Iloilo that the Tagalos have arrested Vi-rayan, a general, charging him with being a traitor. Tribal discord, it is added is growing. Many of the rebel soldiers have revolted, many European prisoners escaping in the meantime.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The capture of Porac by General MacArthur is regarded by the War Department as the preliminary maneuver to a general movement of the American troops north to take possession of the railroad from Manila to Lingayau Bay. General Otis has enough troops to make more movements and to garrison the towns along the line of the railroad. It is believed the rainy season will soon be ended, and that more extensive military operations will then be begun.

A large body of insurgents was in the vicinity of Porac, the extreme west of the populous province of Pangasinan. General MacArthur extended his lines almost to Porac early in August, but was compelled to withdraw toward Santa Rita and Angeles because of the heavy rains. The insurgents have remained to the west of Porac and last week they captured the gunboat Urdaneta on the coast to the south. It was considered necessary to drive them out of that territory before a general movement north was begun, and General MacArthur took possession of Porac with that end in view.

The General is expected to garrison Porac and keep the insurgents out of the valley and in the mountains. That will enable him to move his army north on Tarlac, where Aguinaldo has his headquarters, and he will continue to drive the insurgents to the north until the railroad from Manila to Lingayau Bay is in the possession of the Americans. But little has been heard of General Lawton recently. It is said by War Department officials that he is near General MacArthur and is preparing to move north with a column parallel to the forces of that General. The greater part of the troops has been transferred quietly to the north of Manila for that movement. It is also said that a considerable body of troops will be transported from Manila to Lingayau Bay and landed to begin a southward march, with the expectation of crushing the insurgents between the two columns.

It is significant that Generals Lawton, Wheaton, Wheeler and Grant are all with MacArthur to the north, and it is said that they are preparing for an aggressive campaign that will clear that part of the island and place the one railroad in the Philippines completely under American control.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—General Otis today cabled the following report of the capture of Porac:

Lawton's troops are at Calumpit and San Fernando, where concentration is taking place. He is ordered to cover the country between Mexico, Guagua, Bacolor and Santa Rita. MacArthur has been ordered to take his troops and clear the country west and in the vicinity of Porac, which he did yesterday, advancing to Porac at an early hour with the Ninth Infantry and Thirty-sixth Volunteers, capturing Porac and driving the enemy north. Wheaton at Angeles kept back the enemy on his north and moved his force westward to intercept the Porac insurgents, but they retreated by mountain roads. The movement results in clearing the country preparatory to further operations. Our casualties at Porac are five wounded. Wheaton does not report any casualties. He captured one officer and several enlisted men. Some twenty of the enemy were killed; the number of wounded is unknown.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—General Otis cables the following from Manila: "The Ohio transport, with three officers and forty-nine men of the Nevada cavalry, also 215 discharged men, landed yesterday via Hongkong and Guam. Two men of the Nevada cavalry are in the hands of the insurgents."

REV. S. A. DONAHOE

On the 10th of December, 1897, Rev. S. A. Donahoe, pastor M. E. Church, South, Pt. Pleasant, W. Va., contracted a severe cold which was attended from the beginning by violent coughing. He says: "After resorting to a number of so-called 'specifics,' usually kept in the house, to no purpose, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. I most cheerfully recommend it to the public." For sale by all druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

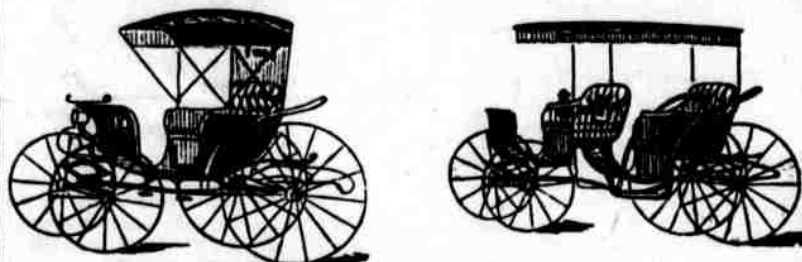
The Girl of To-day

will be the woman of to-morrow. She does not know it, perhaps her mother does not fully understand it, but between the "to-day" when she is a girl and the "to-morrow" when she will be a woman, her life's happiness and health are in the balance. If she is to be a full-breasted, strong, healthy woman she must develop rightly now. She is at a crisis. She needs more strength, more blood to tide it over. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the one medicine that will give her the strength and make the new blood.

Our new book, PLAIN TALKS TO WOMEN, explains why these pills are of special benefit to growing girls. A copy will be sent to any address. FREE on request.

Miss Frankie Hathaway, of Sixteenth Street, Holland, Mich., said: "I am 21 years old, and I was pale and weak and did not gain under the doctor's care. Other treatments brought no better result and by the time I was nineteen years old I was so weak I could not walk across the floor. I was terribly emaciated and my skin had lost all color. The doctor pronounced the disease anemia. One of my friends advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I bought a box and before I had taken all of the pills I found that they were doing me good. Appetite increased and the healthy color began to show in my cheeks and lips. I continued to use the pills until I had taken fifteen boxes and found myself permanently cured. Since then I have had no return of my old trouble and cannot remember when I was so strong and healthy as now. I know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my life, and I believe that no other medicine could have done it."—FRANKIE HATHAWAY.—Ottawa Times, Holland, Mich.

Look for the full name on the package. At druggists or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. 50c. per box. 6 boxes \$2.50.



Ex Alden Besse:
EXTRA FINE LINE OF NICE
Stylish Phaetons
WITH OR WITHOUT RUBBER TIRES.
AND Roomy Surreys.
A Nice Lot of Business Buggies
IN SIX DIFFERENT STYLES.

G. SCHUMAN'S
Carriage : Repository
FORT STREET.



THE BUNION SHOE
MADE BY
HEYWOOD.

The "Bunion Shoe" is the only shoe in the world that will fit the foot with a bunion or an enlarged joint.

Plenty of room for enlarged joints, closely fitting elsewhere. This describes, in a few words, shoes made on the Bunion Last.

Manufacturers' Shoe Store.

Sign of the Big Shoe. - - - - Fort Street.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HUCKFELD, Vice President.
E. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to
PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

Mail Order Department

Write for prices and description of the articles you want in

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS,
CUTLERY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
STERLING SILVER,
RICH CUT GLASS,
ART PORCELAINS,
AGATEWARE,
TINWARE,
ALUMINUMWARE,
WOODENWARE AND KITCHEN
UTENSILS OF ALL KINDS.

We have a large and well-selected stock and are desirous of increasing our business with the other islands. Your correspondence and orders will be carefully attended to.

Having a professional packer, we can always insure you against any breakage.

When our catalogue is ready we will send you one.

Write for it now stating what articles you want.

Complete outfit of CROCKERY, GLASS, CUTLERY and KITCHEN UTENSILS, including STOVE...\$59.00

Sets of Crockery in four patterns, 56 pieces.....\$7.99

Fine Blown Tumblers.....75c doz.

Ordinary Tumblers.....50c doz.

All lines 5 per cent off if you pay cash.

It will be surprised how much you can save by sending us your orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
LIMITED.

IMPORTERS OF
Crockery, Glassware and House
Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents
JEWEL STOVES—for coal or wood.
GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIG-
ERATORS.
BEST BLUE FLAME WICKLESS
OIL STOVES.
PRIMUS OIL STOVES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and sores of all kinds. It is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pain.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 1s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 10s. sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.

The Waiakua Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

The Waiman Sugar Mill Co.

The Koloa Agricultural Co.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.

Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.

The Astor Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1900
"SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY."

In determining whether Kansas should be a free or a slave State, shortly after the year 1850, there was a bitter conflict between the Northern and Southern men in Congress over the policy which Congress ought to pursue on the subject. Stephen A. Douglas, afterwards Mr. Lincoln's opponent for the office of President, was a Senator from Illinois, and as a measure of compromise, urged that it was not for Congress to determine whether Kansas should be a free or a slave State, but that it should be determined by the settlers themselves. In this settlement John Brown took a leading part. This method of disposing of the matter was called "Squatter Sovereignty." It was a lawless way of building up homes on the prairie, for it was the law of the rifle, the law of might, which gave to the man who staked off a piece of government land the right to hold it without any regard to the rights of his fellow countrymen.

Senator Douglas would have been surprised, if he had been told that about fifty years later, a band of orthodox squatters would suddenly appear in Hawaii and proclaim the same sovereignty on the slopes of Mauna Loa. This strain of settlers scattered over the vast area of the public lands, after the manner of the Canada thistle. They have no right whatever to occupy any public lands which have not been surveyed and thrown open to settlement, but they trust that a good natured Congress will, in providing for the opening up of such lands for occupation, declare that "actual" settlers shall have the first selection. This has been repeatedly done in the new territories. The indifference of the public, the cheapness of lands, the popular feeling that every one should have a home, the fact that the squatters have votes, has permitted this loose disposition of public lands. During the later years, however, this practice has been largely checked, and in some cases, especially on the Indian lands, the Federal troops have driven off the squatters.

This is the game that has been opened on the island of Hawaii. It will be defeated, of course, because the game is exposed.

The President's order, suspending the sale of lands, and asserting the title of the United States to all public property, was made at the instance of the squatters, who misrepresented the facts in the case. The local journal which rejoices in the President's order, becomes naturally the "Squatters' Bugle," and appears to be pleased with the movements of these marauders. It is necessary for the local government to resist any infringement of the local or Federal laws by these land grabbers. This attitude is quite sufficient to bring the Squatters' Bugle to the front, and make it play the Squatters' march, a tune which will be invariably followed by the stirring music, "Anything to beat the Dole Government."

Any attempt to defeat a general squatting on the public lands of the island of Oahu, will naturally be denounced as "un-American," of course. It might even be regarded as a patriotic act if the Squatters' Bugle would itself squat on Emma square, and so obtain a title to it by occupation and use. Water finds its level. So does journalism. Even the thieves of London have an "organ."

INTERPRETING THE LAW.

The interpretation of the meaning of the doubtful provisions of the Newlands' Resolution, so far as they affect individual rights, must be made by the Federal Courts, whenever established here.

The President's interpretation of them may be binding on his appointees and agents, but is not binding upon any citizen, so that he is excluded from recourse to the courts.

There are no Federal Courts established in these islands, and therefore, the provisions of the Newlands' Resolution cannot be reviewed at present.

If the President should modify, or even reverse his order regarding the sale or disposition of public lands, the rights of a citizen or resident would not be affected. The Resolution itself does not confer on the President the right to determine whether or not public lands may or may not be disposed of. He is, of course, empowered, as the Supreme Executive, to enforce the laws. But he still remains subject to the decisions of the judiciary as the sole power which can authoritatively decide what the laws mean.

The Resolution invests the title to the public lands in the United States. This absolute ownership includes the public squares and streets. Any law which attempts to disturb the title to the soil in a street, an excavation, by any person who is not the owner of it, is a trespass. The erection of a post on public land is also a trespass, unless permission by the owner is given to erect it.

But the Newlands' Resolution also directs that the municipal laws shall be enforced, if not inconsistent with the provisions of the Resolution. In taking over the public property to the Federal Government, there was, unfortunately, no reservation of any power whatsoever in the local government, either to dispose of lands, or even to regulate streets, or improve public squares. The local government at the time of annexation asked the President if he construed the act to reserve in its officers the power to dispose of public lands, and he responded substantially, that the power to do so was retained. The late opinion of the Attorney-General caused him to change his mind.

But if the Attorney-General had given an opinion that the local government had the power to dispose of public lands, or open streets and roads, this opinion would not bind the courts. They will make their own interpretation of the meaning of the Resolution and their interpretation binds the President.

As the President does not desire to embarrass the people of this territory, he will probably modify his recent order, at least so as not to bind the hands of the local government in the making and use of roads. The Attorney-General did not see the far reaching force of his opinion. The local government is not injured by the President's order but many citizens are seriously involved.

As the President's orders do not make settled law in the case, the enactment of a territorial law by Congress is earnestly desired. The suspension of work by the Hilo and Kohala railway company, because, under the order, the local government cannot grant a right of way over public lands, is sincerely regretted on all sides. The only rejoicing over this suspension is displayed by the squatters and the Squatters' Bugle.

THE TAGALOS.

Mr. Ferdinand Blumentritt, of Holland, refers in the Popular Science Monthly to the relations of the Filipinos with the Spaniards and creoles. He is familiar with the subject and as an independent and careful writer, is entitled to consideration. He says the Filipinos resemble the Japanese more or less in features, and "even excel them in a moral respect." The school statistics show them to be superior to their former Spanish lords. They have no larger percentage of illiterates than Spain, of those who cannot read and write. He quotes a bishop who was astonished to find in the islands villages hardly a person who could not read and write. He says: "The pressure of the colored people towards the higher studies and the special schools far exceeds the percentage which one would anticipate from their proportion to the whole population." The professions of medicine and law in Manila have been crowded with Malays and Mestizos. Luna, a Filipino artist, residing in Paris, was commissioned some years ago by the Spanish Senate, to paint a portrait of Boabdil, the Catholic Queen. Aguinado's War Minister Luna, is pure blooded Malay and a brother of this artist. He studied in Spain and in Paris under Pasteur. He is a brilliant writer, besides, and his style has been compared to that of Maupassant.

Even those who are in favor of beneficent expansion, and sustain the President's war policy, are inclined to believe that there has been an error committed in the Philippines by hasty action, and ignorance of the actual conditions prevailing there. The error is in assuming that the Tagalos are savages, and should be treated as such. That they should mistrust the Americans, at the close of the Spanish war is natural enough, after they have read "A Century of Dishonor," which describes the treatment of the Indians by the Federal Government, and sets forth the statement made in the American Senate, that "every treaty made with the Indians has been broken," or they recall Mr. Beecher's denunciation, that "the treatment of the Indians by the American people called for the vengeance of God."

Intelligent Filipinos reading American history would naturally hesitate to confide in the Americans.

Gen. Harrison J. Otis, the editor of the Los Angeles Times, who is a staunch Republican, who was a conspicuous candidate for Secretary of War, and has served in the Philippines, says in an article republished in this paper yesterday, that the blunder of Consul Wildman of Hongkong, "has cost the nation hundreds of precious lives and untold millions of dollars."

If he is correct, we are killing off the Filipinos through a misunderstanding. We have confidence that the President is doing the best he can do, under the circumstances. If life and vast treasure is wasted by reason of an error, it only shows that the climb of the nation up the greased pole of perfection is not as rapid as it should be. The killed Filipinos and Americans are merely the human sacrifices which are laid upon the altars of empire.

THE MISSIONARY STOCK.

The Friend publishes some valuable statistics about the descendants of the early missionaries which is reprinted in another column. There are now living 300 children and 421 grandchildren. The statement that eight of the children are now engaged in Foreign Mission service is not correct. They reside here, with one or two exceptions, in the land of their birth, and among their relatives and friends. This is not Foreign Mission service. That service is distinct and involves special self-sacrifice.

The Friend, in alluding to the third generation of the missionary stock, says: "But that generation is not as near to the old missionaries and hence is, perhaps, less imbued with their spirit."

This statement is significant. It compares the spirit of the third generation with that of the first generation, and intimates that the Christian blood "the third is rather thin. And why? his is the subject which the Advertiser urges should be boldly and thoroughly discussed. There should be the strongest light cast upon it. The Friend, and good people, following the example of the Friend, shrink from discussing these questions as if they were dangerous." But it is the sincere, the earnest discussion of the difference in "spirit" between the first and third generations of missionaries, which will bring out the truth and designate better methods of reforming the world.

The old New England farmer refused to discuss agricultural science, and stoutly claimed that he had nothing to learn from the scientists. He lived and died in ignorance of the rich vegetable and floral kingdom that lay unseen at his feet, and was "gathered" after three score years of a pork-and-beans diet.

There is this same tendency manifested in the discussion of the missionary problem.

To admit that the third generation of the missionary stock may be less imbued with the "spirit" than the first generation, as the Friend intimates, is to admit that the world, here at least, is moving backwards. Now that is a proposition which involves practical atheism. Science points steadily in one direction, that is, to the evolution of all things in which there cannot be any backward step. The third generation is "better" than the first. Goethe said that he was an infidel who said that the movements of Christianity were ever reversed. And every school boy reads in Tennyson,—

"And one far off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves."

If the third generation has not a better spirit than the first, the affairs of the world are in a muddle.

There is right and justice in the charge that many of those who should be foremost in discovering and adjusting the best and broadest methods of advancing the Kingdom, are, like the old New England farmers, unwilling to move, and are even unconsciously approving of the atheistical proposition that the Kingdom is hardly able to hold its own, at least, in the third generation of the old missionary stock. Even the scientists, rejecting creeds and dogmas, know that the principles taught by Christ are prevailing more and more every year, but they do not manifest themselves in the forms, and creeds, and rituals which so many of the "old timers," unfortunately, believe to be vital. Mr. Longstreth, the venerable and philanthropic Quaker of Philadelphia, takes a train load of poor mothers and children out of the stifling tenement houses of the city, for an airing in the country on Sundays. He may not be imbued with the "spirit" of his good ancestors who kept the airing to themselves. But there is a strong suspicion about his conduct helps the coming of the Kingdom.

If there is any measure of truth in the Friend's suggestion, the fourth and fifth generations will be a sad lot and their loss of "spirit" can only be restored by some powerful patent medicine.

THE DEWEY RECEPTION.

Goldwin Smith, an Englishman, tells the Americans that he does not approve of the Dewey celebration, because it is a grand jubilee of a victory by a splendidly equipped fleet over a miserable Spanish fleet, poorly armed, poorly manned, and so badly managed that with its best work, the American fleet suffered no harm. He calls it the celebration of the victory of a giant over a sick baby.

No doubt, Goldwin Smith states the facts correctly, but he fails to disclose the mixed motives which created the celebration. Underlying the movement was the feeling that Dewey's victory was the violent close of Spanish misrule. Unless that feeling had existed, the majority of the American people would have declined to permit it. It was the celebration of the moral and not the physical triumph. The people kept their eyes on the dead Spanish tyrant, and not upon the dead and mangled Spanish sailors, who had been drafted off in Spain to man the aimless guns. Perhaps there is still some spirit of the savage in our civilization.

nation, the admiration of the winner of a prize fight, the love of excitement which the tender Spanish woman displays over a bull-fight, the impartial interest taken by the farmer in a fight between a snake and a skunk. This sentiment arises on our human and not our divine side. Probably Christ, if he had been in New York city, would not have accepted a reserved seat on the grand stand, because the Spanish living and the Spanish dead were his children, and he always displayed what some of his Anglo-Saxon children would call a "weakness" for the erring. And it is also, probable, that thousands, if not millions of educated Americans would, if asked, have preferred to see the curtain fall forever upon the bloody execution of political justice upon the miserable Spaniards in Manila bay. They dislike the sword dance. They would shrink from attending an Indian war dance, when the warriors swung the scalp of their enemies in the air.

But the nation is young and lusty, and hates oppression. The age of sky-rockets, and thundering noises, and spectacular effects, has not passed. One man meditates in silence over the achievements of American civilization. Another man "meditates" by waving the flag, exploding powder and sitting down to a big dinner.

Goldwin Smith, though one of the best teachers of our times, must permit us, for the present at least, to do our celebration of an important historical incident, in our way, even if it is not his way. There may be some moral inconsistency in it, but we are worms of the dust, and not philosophers.

REGISTRATION OF VESSELS.

The Federal Attorney-General does not agree with the Territorial Supreme Court in its views regarding the registration of foreign vessels in this Territory. The Supreme Court relied, among other things, upon the opinion of Chancellor Kent, one of the highest legal authorities, which regarded a ship's registration as an act which was governed by the municipal laws. Congress declared that our own municipal laws should remain in force and the Supreme Court followed this opinion of Judge Kent.

But the Attorney-General explains and extends the doctrine laid down by Judge Kent and holds that the registration of a vessel is an international act, and one which involves sovereignty. As these islands are no longer sovereign, but a part of the United States, which is sovereign, there can be no registration of foreign vessels here. He holds, therefore, that the registration laws of Hawaii have been repealed by the Newlands' Resolution. This view is probably the correct one, though it is not free from difficulties.

OUR RIVAL-THE BEET.

In the protective tariff which makes the sugar industry of Hawaii so profitable lies our danger in the future. Admitting that protective tariffs are, on the whole, beneficial for the quick development of the American industries, they tend to foster over-production, and, as many believe, encourage the making of trusts. This is the view which Mr. Havemeyer of the Sugar Trust takes, but it is stoutly disputed by the Protectionists.

It is certain, however, that the protective tariff on sugar is the main cause of the considerable growth of the sugar beet industry, in several States and the rapid growth of the sugar cane industry in the Gulf States. The protective tariff is substantially the bounty which has already increased the sugar beet production in 1898-99 to 4,977,471 tons, as against a sugar cane product of 2,995,781 tons. At the same time, some allowance must be made for the great decline in Cuba of the sugar cane product.

The protective tariff operates in two ways. On the one hand, it tends to encourage the cultivation of the sugar beet, by making it immediately profitable. On the other hand, it is a vast industrial school which is gradually educating thousands of farmers in the ways and methods of producing the best beet at the lowest possible cost. Just as in the manufacturing enterprises, the object of the managers is to contrive, invent and adopt labor saving machines, so the tendency in producing agricultural products is to avoid the use of manual labor. Many inventive minds will discover ways of cheapening the cultivation of beets. One of them seriously suggested in one of the Minnesota papers is, to take women and especially children, from the large towns and cities and by rapid and cheap transit, place them in the beet fields whenever they are wanted. If they are well cared for, and transportation is furnished by the beet raisers, a large and sufficient supply of labor can be had without difficulty. As the population of the towns increases, there will be a larger number each year of cultivators to be found. This scheme is suggested, because the hop-picking in the State of New York requires every year some thousands of hands, and these are obtained from the towns and cities.

Terrible Pains

In the Stomach—Dreadful Head-aches—Face and Neck Covered With Boils—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. BROWNS, Hurlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price \$1.50 per bottle.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE AUTOMOBILE.

There was an unusual display of excitement in the highest horse and mule circles, on Sunday, at the appearance of an automobile. Some of them regarded it as a reflection on their capacity to fulfill their humble mission on earth. But the "horse reporter" declares that the mules of the tram-cars, were as greatly delighted over it, as the Squatters' Bugle was delighted over the President's order stopping the land sales, and the arresting of public improvements. The mules and the organ manifested a common joy; the mules in the movement to "beat the Tram Company;" the organ in the movement to "beat the Dole Government." Both were governed by a similar and lofty motive to "beat" something.

Gen. Sherman disliked war correspondents. In his memoirs, he speaks of them in this way: "Newspaper correspondents with the Army, as a rule are mischievous. They are the world's gossip, pick up and retail the camp scandals and gradually drift to the headquarters of some General, who finds it easier to make a reputation at home than with his own corps or division. They are also tempted to prophesy events and state facts which, to an enemy, reveal a purpose in time to guard against it. Moreover, they are always bound to see facts colored by the partisan or political character of their own patrons, and thus bring Army officers into the political controversies of the day." General Democracy is the superior officer of every general in the field. He insists on knowing about the movements of his armies, even if he generously shares the information with the enemy.

THIRTY BURNED TO DEATH.

Colombian Steamer Montoya Destroyed—Ex-Minister Lost.

PANAMA, Sept. 28.—The Colombian transport line steamer Montoya was burned on Magdalena river a week ago and thirty passengers perished in the flames. General Julio Reigifo, at one time Secretary of the Treasury in Colombia and again Minister to Ecuador, was among the number burned to death. One woman also perished in the fire.

According to advices received here today on the steamer Lafayette, the steamer Montoya left Honda, which is high up the river, on September 17. Fire broke out late at night after most of the passengers had retired. The fire started in the storeroom and burned with a rush. The passengers were quickly roused and heroic efforts were made to save all.

There were several military officers aboard, and they joined in the rescue work. The flames spread rapidly, however, and but twenty out of fifty passengers were saved. Several of the thirty lost were drowned, but the majority were burned to death. Scenes on the deck of the burning ship were most painful. The only American aboard was Mr. Whitekin, an engineer of Philadelphia, and he was saved. The ship carried a valuable cargo and \$300,000 in treasure, and will be a total loss.

ANOTHER STEAMER LINE.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 30.—It is persistently rumored that C. P. Huntington will push the construction of the Mexican International road from Durango to Mazatlan and put on a line of steamships from that port to Honolulu, which would greatly shorten the distance between Atlantic coast cities and Hawaii. The Mexico Pacific and Cuernavaca railroad is probably to be pushed on to Zihuatanejo on the Pacific Coast, where there is an admirable harbor, which is described in the United States Hydrographic survey reports. The State of Guerrero, which the road has opened up, proves to be even richer in minerals than had been supposed, abounding in gold and other deposits, including excellent coal. Many Americans are taking up properties in that State.

THE RIO AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND (Or.), Sept. 29.—The United States transport Rio de Janeiro arrived this evening from San Francisco, and it is understood she will sail next Tuesday for Manila with two battalions of the Thirty-fifth Infantry.

THE AUTOMOBILE

Makes Its Appearance in Honolulu.

Seen on King Street Yesterday Afternoon for the First Time—Excites Much Comment.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Hon. H. P. Baldwin's automobile, the first to be seen in the Hawaiian Islands, was given the first trial yesterday afternoon, and it was a very successful one. E. D. Tenney was in charge of the machine and handled it as though he was used to it. During the trip from his residence to King street and out along Punahou street the vehicle was tried at three different rates of speed, first at four miles, then at eight, and on Punahou street at fourteen miles an hour. It worked most smoothly and easily at all times, was well under control, and, a most important point, it appeared to excite no undue attention from horses, though it was amusing at times to note their drivers' preparations for the expected calamity.

In Paris and London motor vehicles are as common as cable and electric cars in San Francisco. France and England are away ahead of America in the adapting of them to every-day practical purposes, and society on the Continent has what might be awkwardly called automobilism, so furiously has the fad taken hold upon aristocratic fancy. In France there is an automobile club with nearly 2,000 members, some of whom have traveled thousands of miles in their own motor conveyances. In fact, a big part of Europe has been explored by horseless contrivances of every sort adaptable to a road journey or the climbing of mountains.

Few people have any idea of the scope of the motor vehicle. There are no less than 200 different types of them in actual use in America, and fully 100 of these have different methods of operation. Nearly \$400,000,000 has been invested in America within the past year in factories for the construction of automobiles. These are running day and night to fill rush orders for carriages, trucks, delivery wagons, coaches, tricycles and other vehicles. Chicago has a motor ambulance. A motor gun-carriage is being made for army use, and there is every likelihood that automobiles will entirely replace the mountain stage lines of California.

New York has only a hundred or so of electric cabs, but there are nearly ten times that number scudding about the streets of Paris.

As to the motive power of automobiles, France has a preference for gasoline, England for steam and America for electricity. Little is known by the average reader about the way in which motor vehicles are operated. There is a general impression that danger exists from possible explosions. This is not the case. The automobile cannot explode. Moreover, it is built to climb hills with the same facility that it covers a level road. Its speed varies from two to twenty or more miles an hour. Yet so simple is the mechanism that a person of intelligence and judgment who desires to become a "driver" can learn it in an hour.

The advantages of the automobile are its safety, its noiseless movements, its freedom from odor and vibrations. Its disadvantages are its heavy weight, owing to storage batteries, its cost, and the fact that it can run only a limited distance without being recharged.

Motive powers beside electricity, gasoline and steam now being experimented with on the Mainland are compressed air, carbonic acid gas and alcohol.

The storage battery for an electric vehicle weighs from 500 to 1,500 pounds. In weight the vehicles in which electricity is employed vary from 900 to 4,000 pounds. A phaeton will weigh the greater part of a ton. A lever under the hand of the driver controls the electrical current that operates the vehicle, rings its gong and lights its lamps. Recharging must be done every twenty miles or so, the limit being thirty. A family carriage operated by electricity can be had for \$2,000. The maintenance of storage batteries yearly varies from \$50 to \$300, according to the weight of the vehicle and the use to which it is put. When an automobile suddenly stops the driver knows that his current is gone—a glimmering. He must then communicate with the central office, which sends out a cab to drag him to the nearest charging-station. An owner can have his own charging plant if he chooses to pay five or seven hundred dollars for it.

Gasoline has been found the most practical of motive powers for long-distance rides, propelling a carriage through any weather, however severe, and over the worst of roads. Its speed, also, is almost unlimited. It is claimed that gasoline power is cheaper than horse power.

For heavy vehicles steam is very successfully used.

Truck traffic will doubtless be in time entirely the work of automobiles, performing the work of dray horses without noise and with the occupation of less room upon the crowded streets.

To the French are we indebted for the baptism of the new invention as "automobile." In England they prefer to call it the "auto-car." Americans refer to it as the "horseless carriage" and "motor vehicle." These names ought to be improved upon by something which shall be at once simple and easy of speech.

John A. Logan, son of Gen. John A. Logan, who ran on the Presidential ticket with James B. Maine, in 1884, is a major of the Thirty-third Infantry, which is aboard the transport Sherridan.

THE THIRTY-THIRD

Is A Gallant Regiment of Frontiersmen.

Recruited from Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory—Full Blooded Cherokees in the ranks.

Of all the new volunteer regiments that have come for a brief stay in Honolulu before departing for the battlefields of Luzon, there is none the individual history of whose men forms a more romantic chapter in the story of American valor than the command recruited from the plains of the Southwest, which yesterday entered upon a short stay in Honolulu.

The Thirty-third Regiment United States Volunteers is on the United States army transport Sheridan, which docked at Oceanic wharf last Saturday night, and which sails for Manila tomorrow.

Colonel Roosevelt, from a knowledge of his subject, said at the beginning of the recent war with Spain that "Uncle Sam or any other power could not get together a more formidable cavalry than the sun-browned, raw-boned, danger-tried rangers of the Texas frontier." And this is the stuff of which the Thirty-third is largely made. It makes little difference that it is a regiment of infantry and not cavalry, for these picturesque stalwarts from the Lone Star State, the Indian Territory and Arkansas fight equally well afoot or on horse. Many of them are direct descendants of the hardy Texans, who under the leadership of brave Sam Houston, won freedom for the Republic of Texas from Mexican rule. It was then that they took the name of Texas Rangers, an organization which has been perpetuated to guard the State from incursions of Indians, raids of Mexican banditti and pillage of cattle-thieves.

A fine example of the Texas Ranger is Captain J. L. Hall, who, as First Lieutenant, is in command of Company L. Tall and sinewy, with face tanned by the frontier winds, he presents a commanding figure. He was a captain of Rangers from 1875 to 1880, and has probably had more desperate encounters with border ruffians and desperadoes than any other man now alive. So thrilling has been his experiences that the Harpers have made him an offer to write the story of his life, with Frederick Remington to illustrate the work. During the latter part of Hall's service Indian raids had ceased and the Rangers were made peace officers for the purpose of suppressing gangs of highwaymen. In a single year 579 arrests were made, mostly of desperate criminals, among them 76 murderers, 160 cattle-thieves and 25 robbers and burglars. Captain Hall is very proud of his company in the Thirty-third Regiment, many of whom have seen service under him, and all are men of brawn and muscle, capable of enduring almost any hardship.

Another picturesque feature of the Thirty-third is the number of Indians in the command. These enlisted chiefly from the Cherokee Nation in the Territory. As a rule Indians are poor shots, but there are two in this Southwest regiment who are exceptions to the rule. Charles Griffin, a half-blood Cherokee, made the bulleye five out of six times at 500 yards during target practice on the Clark range. The other crack shot was evidently christened during the excitement of the Presidential election of 1876, for he bears the compromise name of Tilden H. Hayes. He has the record of hitting the bulleye in a running shot at a distance of 500 yards.

"This first time in army and very anxious serve Uncle Sam," said Tilden Hayes, who is three-quarters Cherokee and the most Indian-looking of them all. Robert Nave, half Cherokee, has seen service before in the First Territorial Regiment. Colonel Luther R. Hare, commander of the regiment, graduated from West Point in 1874. He was formerly a Captain in the Seventh Cavalry—Custer's regiment—and was in charge of some Indian scouts at the battle of Little Big Horn, when Custer was killed. Colonel Hare is a veteran Indian fighter, and at the outbreak of the late war was made colonel of the First Texas Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel John J. Breerton served in Cuba as captain of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, and was shot through the hip at El Caney. His gallantry won him promotion. Major John A. Logan Jr. is a conspicuous figure from his resemblance to his father, the late General Logan.

A man who has a record for bravery second to none in the regiment is Second Lieutenant Donald C. McClelland of Company G, who was shot in the right knee cap, the left side, the right hip, the left shoulder and the right arm at the battle of San Juan Hill, but regardless of his wounds continued to fight. He was a private in the third battalion, Seventy-first New York, and the battalion that disobeyed orders and went up the hill.

Among the passengers on the Sheridan is Major Robert H. Noble, assistant adjutant general, United States Volunteers, who has been assigned to duty on the staff of General Oles. This important position will carry forward the work of Major Noble on the staff of General Shafter at Santiago, Governor's Island and San Francisco. He is one of those officers of the regular army whose West Point education, military training and experience and pre-eminent qualities of intellect have met the opportunities of the Spanish-American war and its consequences and won for him a notable career in the military history of the time.

Lieutenant W. R. Strong, on the Sheridan, a son of the famous General Strong, who fell in the Civil War, was struck sick yesterday and hurried home on the Generalist, which was to sail last evening.

The following is a list of officers and passengers of the Sheridan: Colonel Luther R. Hare, Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Breerton, Majors B. A. Lieberman, John A. Logan, H. K. White, Captains J. M. Burroughs, T. Q. Ashburn, Frederick Hadra, J. S. Butler, C. W. Van Way, E. G. Shields, J. A. Hulen, Edw. Davis, G. R. Fowler, H. L. Jenkinson, E. A. Sirmeyer, R. T. Ellis, Theo. Schultz, J. F. Green, First Lieutenants J. C. Greenwalt, G. S. Fabiger, Wm. L. Lowe, Carroll Power, Majors R. E. L. Spence, R. H. Noble, Mosely, Captain Hayson, Ekins, Goldman, Booth, First Lieutenants J. W. Ward, J. L. Hall, G. A. White, Whitset, H. M. Morrow, Gillespie, Second Lieutenants J. A. Jackson, A. H. Pickett, John J. Lipop, Hugh Williams, H. J. McKenney, J. M. Flemister, D. C. McClelland, Wm. M. True, W. W. Goddard, R. P. Cordill, First Lieutenants T. L. Sherman, Second Lieutenants John W. Healey, C. L. Willard, Mowry, Crawford, Richard, Graham, McGowan, Cass, Dr. Cook, Civilian Clerks J. M. Ackerman, Hennesey, Snider.

Total strength officers and troops on board: Thirty-third Infantry—Officers, 47; men, 1,266. Thirty-second Infantry—Officers, 10; men, 282. Detailed recruits—Officers, 4; men, 75. Detailed Signal Corps—Officers, 1; men, 14. General staff officers, 3. Total: Officers, 65; men, 1,657.

Captain W. M. Coulling, A. Q. M. U. S. V., and four clerks: Dr. J. H. Holloway and three hospital stewards. The Sheridan was last here on July 2 last and took home from Manila the First California Regiment. She is a sister ship of the Grant and Sherman. With a few exceptions the officers are the same as when before, as follows: Captain Pierce, First Officer Fraser, Second Officer Hillman, Third Officer Randall, Fourth Officer Fisher, Chief Engineer Paul, First Assistant Engineer Dille, Second Assistant Engineer Bunker, Third Assistant Engineer Bunker, Steward Poisman, Surgeon Holloway.

The Sheridan brought eleven sacks of mail and the San Francisco morning and evening newspapers of September 30.

A TANTALUS LOT

And What W. R. Castle Has to Say About It.

Conveyed More Than Two Acres for One in Exchange for the Lot He Wished.

MR. EDITOR:—The very prominent statements made in the Bulletin this evening, about a recent land exchange, seem to justify something from me on the subject.

For many years I have desired to get a mountain lot, but did not wish to go as high as the upper Tantalus region. Owing fifteen acres just south or south-east of Dr. Cooper, Mr. Hackfeld and others, and knowing that the location is generally regarded as much more desirable than lower down, I proposed an even exchange. The Survey office however thought otherwise and I acceded to their view, though I still think values are more nearly even. A survey showed 2.82 acres where I located, so I conveyed 6 acres of the upper land to the Government in exchange therefor. My reason for exceeding two for one, was that I felt it important, on account of my friendly relations with all the members of the Government, that the great preponderance of advantage should be on that side. The matter was considered and decided by the whole Executive Council. Captain King is too manly a man to have stated that he "was ordered to sign the necessary papers" and it is safe to say that he never said it.

Now as to the land itself. I found it overgrown with lantana and guava besides some forest trees, but cutting my way in saw two or three scrubby mangoes. Fortunately directions were given to save fruit and forest trees, and I was astonished enough when the land was cleared to find a large number of mango trees, one avocado pear and a few other trees. Clearing away the lantana and other woods has permitted both sun and air to get at the tender roots and the trees are all looking better. But mangoes there will not be a success, and it is my intention to set out ornamental trees and shrubs, such as koa and mamane. I venture to say that the public will get more real pleasure from the lot cultivated and improved than as it was. The view is no better than above or below, or on the other ridge and as for the reservation, I never heard of it, nor have I been able to find others who have, though it might easily have been done, and no one outside of the Board hear of it.

W. R. CASTLE
Honolulu, Oct. 6, 1899.

WHY EXPERIMENT ON YOURSELF. With remedies of doubtful utility, when you can get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which has stood the test of time? Twenty-five years' sale and use have proven that remedy to be a prompt and certain cure for colds. It will cure a cold in a day if taken as soon as the cold has been contracted and before it has settled in the system. Sold by all druggists. Chamberlain & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

ADMIRAL DEWEY

The Greatest Day in the Life of the Navy's Hero.

The Thunder of Cannon and the Boar of Cheers Greet the Admiral on All Sides.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Up to the peak of the Olympia went fluttering the 4-starred flag of Farragut, which came to Dewey as a gift yesterday. On the bridge walked the third admiral of the United States navy, and so the ship and the fluttering flag started on their glorious journey to the tomb of Grant.

Back of the beauty and grandeur of the naval parade of this day was the more impressive scene of the meeting of that which is at the grave of that which has been. And despite the blare of trumpets, the shrill rattle of drums, the cheers of enthusiastic Americans, this it was forced itself upon the minds of all who witnessed the spectacle.

It is told by Logan that Grant once said to him: "I hope the American people will not forget me after I am gone." Hark! The Olympia is moving down North river under the shadow of the hills crowned by the tomb of Grant. Upon the bridge stands the chief of the navy, his head bare, while Lambertson's cap is also off; beneath the feet of the two men the guns begin the rumble and roar. One, two, three, and so on, until, on the wings of circling smoke, there is carried up to the tomb the national salute of twenty-one guns.

Here comes the New York, Sampson at his post, a red flag with two stars at the peak, and her guns speak. Then the Brooklyn, Indiana, Massachusetts and down through the whole list of that magnificent array of fighting craft the voice of the guns for the glory of the dead hero. Forgotten? It was Dewey at Tompkinsville and Castle William, but it was Grant at Riverside.

There was no delay in starting the water pageant. The hour was fixed at 1 o'clock, and three minutes before that time black smoke belched out of the funnels of the Olympia and she began to move. The weather was superb. Strong winds were blowing, but the sky was flecked with white, and there were great patches of blue and a warm sun and little of the rain which the weather man had said might come.

Just as the Olympia left her station a mist of rain swept across the harbor and was gone, the sun came out, and from Brooklyn bridge to the Jersey shore there sprang an arch of exquisite rainbow. Just as on Tuesday, when the Olympia dropped her anchor off the Hook, a rainbow spanned the sky, so now, at a moment when the gallant ship and her admiral were to pass before millions of eyes in proud review, the heavens brightened again.

But it would be hard to say which was the more radiant at that moment, the sky or the surface of the waters beneath. Looking eastward from the anchorage of the warships as far as the eye could reach was a procession of steamers, tugs and yachts bedecked from deck to peak with flags, bunting or the code signal "Welcome, Admiral!" This line of craft extended to the Narrows, down under the guns of Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, covering all the water space on the Jersey side and leaving for the Brooklyn side nothing but a narrow strip of blue. The police arrangements were excellent; there was little crowding or jamming of the boats and few accidents.

Dewey was on the after quarter-deck as the Olympia swung out into the stream led by the police and fire boats. He was all of a tremble. The man's nature is so simple that the overwhelming character of his reception by his own people was too much for his sensibilities. He looked to the right and left, cleared his throat, and finally drew his handkerchief and pressed it to his eyes. There was no question but what the kindly tears had come to relieve him. As if to give his thoughts another turn, a saucy tugboat shot by the Olympia and the jackie at her bow shouted: "Hey, Admiral, there'll be a hot time in the old town tonight!" The sailors on the man-of-war cheered and the Admiral laughed.

The Olympia was now headed to pass Castle William and Governor's Island. In her wake came the other fighting ships, with the Chicago, Rear Admiral Howison in command, last. Then there were the revenue boats and torpedo craft. The sailors of the City of New York followed and then the yachts, led by J. Pierpont Morgan's black-sided Corsair. Most conspicuous in the line of yachts was Sir Thomas Lipton's Erin, flying three flags, each bearing a shamrock and having on deck a bag-piper, who blew many merry airs. The Erin was saluted and cheered at every move of the procession.

Hang! seventeen guns rang out from old Castle William—that venerable pile which one shot from the Olympia would wipe out of existence. Boom! replied the guns of the Olympia. Here in one line were the ships that beat down Montezuma and Cervera, the men who commanded those ships, the Martetta, which journeyed with the Oregon, the Winslow, on which Hagley died, the best excursion craft of New York city, the yachts of Lipton, Morgan, Gould, the wealth of society and commerce of New York, millions of strangers from other cities, on the land and water, and all either moving to Riverside or having their eyes turned in that direction.

A stakeout had been set in the center of the stream, around which the procession was to pass, making the turn for its journey down the river again. In making the turn the warships would be brought abreast of the tomb, and give the national salute. As

the Olympia swung and made the turn, how that flag of Farragut did flutter. It was proud of its eminence. Dewey could be seen to raise his eyes to it, and then he advanced to a position on the bridge where he would face the tomb of the hero of 1865. He raised his hat, and there came the sound of the dogs of battle—not the savage roar in actual conflict, but the muffled sound of blank cartridges or charges, like the pealing of great bells in which volume taken the place of melody. Slowly the Olympia moved down the stream, gun after gun telling the story of the Wilderness, of Lookout, of Appomattox, of Manila bay—death and life. And when they ceased the guns of the New York began their story, and so on down the line of vessels, while from admiral to ensign caps were lifted and colors dipped to the memory of the man who hoped his people would not forget him. It was a sight for tears and smiles. Back of the war vessels at first and then on their right were the wooded slopes of the Jersey shore. On the other side were Claremont and the tomb and myriads of people. Following were yachts and steamers, and above all such a sky as rarely comes at this season of the year.

The Olympia passed down the stream perhaps a mile, then anchored, and then there passed in review before her all the craft afloat for the occasion. The Admiral stood where he could be well seen by the shouting people. Every whistle on the waters was blowing, and added to this the noise of cannon. The din was something frightful. As the Sandy Hook passed, the flagship a cheer rose from her passengers, and various salutations were sounded. "God bless you, Admiral." "Three cheers for Dewey." Dewey responded by raising his hat and bowing. Other steamers came on—the Staten Island, Mattewan, Warwick—and the passengers of each added to the noise.

The great float, Victory, which had been brought to a position off the tomb, was injured so badly early last night that it was a wrecked mass when the fleet passed it. The figure of Victory was damaged while being towed into position. It broke and fell at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and now nothing remains standing but a portion of the base. Men were at work early trying to repair the damage. At 10 o'clock a strong wind blew up. The figure began to topple, and despite all the efforts of the workmen it fell with a crash to the deck, breaking into small fragments. A portion of the figure fell into the river, but most of it remained on the boat. It broke just above the knees. The figure was seventy-eight feet high and was made of plaster of paris. At the time of the accident the river was choppy and a strong wind was blowing. The Admiral shook his head when the Olympia passed the float, and the accident was explained to him.

Scattered through the throng on the Battery were the uniforms of visiting soldiers from half a dozen States. Today, for the first time since the Olympia joined the squadron, she and her sister ships were plainly visible from the Battery seawall, and the crowd worked itself into one animal of interrogation point, tip-toeing and speculating on the identity of the shining white craft that stood out against the black Staten Island hills as though cut in marble.

Nearer, off Liberty Island, lay half a score of yachts, gay with bunting and signal flags of various colors. The Battery Park crowd was repaid for its early arrival and was accordingly joyous. Fakirs abounded, selling everything conceivable. Camp stools were going at 40 cents, and "Take 'em home with you when you go" Dewey came, a sort of a barber pole affair, in national colors, badges and bunting, handkerchiefs and everything in the way of palatable edibles, from peanuts and fruits to the sandwiches and frankfurters of Coney Island, were on all sides. The police, too, were early on the scene. Before 8 o'clock squads of them were threading the narrow streets on the western water front and lining up at every point where they might by any possibility be needed. At pier 8 a great force of them, 500 in all, was strung along the approaches to the landing where the Mayor's boat and half a dozen police tugs lay, ready to catch any colored lunatic.

Darkness was falling as the last of the disorganized procession passed the Olympia and turned back to the city. Then a million lights came out on ship and shore and twinkled far into the night, amid the rain which came to chase weary millions from the streets to places of shelter to prepare for the great land parade with which the city will honor Dewey tomorrow.

Favors Negro Labor.

Mr. Daniel Logan, the Secretary of the Hawaiian Commissioner in Omaha, has written a letter to the Enterprise, a journal published in the interests of the negro race, in which he advocates the emigration of negro laborers to Hawaii. He states that he has written to the Planters' Association on the subject and hopes to receive a reply which will encourage him to urge colored laborers to settle in Hawaii.

Secures Valuable Lease.

On Saturday an important leasehold from the Bishop Estate was granted to Dr. A. E. Nichols, representing the syndicate which has Halemana, Wahiawa and other properties that were controlled by John Emmelhuth. The lease from the Bishop Estate comprises 3,200 acres of land known as Paalanui, but its greatest value is in the rights of water from two of the largest streams in Waiwala District. This last acquisition insures the new plantation all the water it will require without other expense than fluming.

SEARCHLIGHT WON. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 29.—Searchlight, the great peeping station, won the \$25 prize for a purse of \$2,500 at the State Fair today without an effort. Frank Bogach took second money and William Mac third.

THIS IS A LOCAL ITEM.

and the Citizen is on the Spot to Confirm It.

The reader of this must concede two important points—first, that which follows, having taken place in Honolulu, can easily be investigated and proved to be true; second, there is a vast difference between opinions publicly expressed by a resident of Honolulu in Honolulu local papers and the opinions daily met with in the same papers' columns which were originally drafted in Maine or Montana. Read the following:

Mr. S. Hamond, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes: "Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back." Is there anything stronger than home testimony? The following are some of the results and indications of kidney disease: Pain in the back, a bearing-down feeling, a dragging sensation in the groin, timid, nervous, and restless feeling, temper irritable, sparks before the eyes, sounds in the ears, throbbing of temples and ears, headache, nervousness, palpitation of the heart, heavy feeling in the back, fainting spells, cold extremities, rheumatism, bad taste in the mouth, sediment in the urine, etc. If you have any of these symptoms they should be taken in time.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 121.

GIVEN AWAY!

OR NEARLY SO.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

For a few days, I will sell the famous "Nye's" Sperm Oil at 15 Cents a bottle.

Will Not Gum Your Machine.

L. F. Prescott
Fort Street, near Hotel.

Dealer in Sewing Machines.

Castle & Cooke,
LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE
INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD

CLARKE'S 841 PILLS

Are warranted to cure all cases of constipation, biliousness, headache, neuralgia, indigestion, flatulence, and all other ailments of the bowels. Price from 25 cents to \$1.00 per box. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

ELEELE!

Is the Name

Of our new stock of Hot Water Bottles, Bulb and Fountain Syringes.

Durability

Especially manufactured for us and guaranteed to last longer than other Rubber Goods in this Climate.

Guaranteed!

Have You Seen Our

WINDOW DISPLAY?

Now is the time to replace your leaking Hot Water Bottle with a real first-class article.

For sale only by

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Is the Original and Only Genuine
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was not a deluder of the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, F. C. Nye, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, Jan. 1, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Is a gentle medicine which relieves PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system which exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE for Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Rapidly cures short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 15, 25, 50, and 100, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell St., London, W. C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

ANGLICAN CHURCH

List of Property Now Owned by It.

Seventeen Pieces of Real Estate Scattered About the Islands Belong to this Church.

The growth of a branch of the Church in any country is not only to be estimated by statistics of the numbers in its communion, but by the foothold it obtains through the acquisition of real estate. So long as a congregation is content to worship in buildings which are not owned by the body corporate of the Church, there is no guarantee that it may not at any time be broken up. But let it acquire a local habitation secured for ever to the Church, and whatever vicissitudes the congregation may experience, it cannot be disinherited. Anglican Churches should bear in mind, when they look to Canterbury as the Mother of the Anglican Communion, that the grand Cathedral of that city stands on lands conveyed to Saint Augustine by King Ethelbert thirteen hundred years ago. They will then perceive how much the possibilities of the future are bound up with the possession of real estate.

It is proposed in this article to lay before our readers the steps that have been taken in this direction during the present episcopate, that is since 1872. In 1872 the Anglican Church in Hawaii was the owner, in fee simple, of two pieces of real estate:

1—The site (barring the portion abutting on Emma street) on which the Cathedral and St. Andrew's Priory stand, containing 7458 square yards, the gift of H. M. Kamehameha IV. and Queen Emma by deed dated April 29, 1863.

2—A cemetery at Lahaina containing nearly half an acre conveyed by Kamehameha IV. July 29, 1863.

A parsonage and church, which had been built at Wailuku, stood on land only held by a thirty years lease from the Crown Commissioners.

A church had also been built at Kona, Hawaii, on a piece of land which the owner conveyed to the present bishop on his arrival in July, 1872, but subject to a twenty years lease which had been made on October 13, 1871, reserving only a right of way to the church, so that it would be twenty years before the Church could occupy the premises, unless the lease could be bought.

Such was the position of the Anglican Church in Hawaii in the matter of real estate in 1872. Subsequent acquisitions will now be recorded under the years in which they were secured.

3—On July 25th, 1873, the Crown Commissioners gave a deed in fee simple of the land at Wailuku, Maui, referred to above, containing 1.84 acres.

4—On November 20th the late Mr. H. N. Greenwell granted a piece of land containing 7673 square feet adjoining the Kona premises referred to above.

5—On March 23d, 1874, the lease of the Kona land, with dwelling house thereon, was purchased and the Bishop was able to execute a deed conveying the land containing 2 acres, free from all incumbrance, to the Trustees of the Anglican Church, and on April 26th the church and cemetery were consecrated.

6—On December 26th the site of the Church of Holy Innocents at Lahaina, purchased of the late Mr. Henry Dickenson for \$600, was duly conveyed to the Trustees and the church was consecrated on January 1, 1875.

7—On June 27, 1876, an addition was made to the Kona premises by the purchase of an adjoining piece of land from John D. Paris, Esq., for \$375, containing 2 1/4 acres.

8—On December 7, 1877, a small piece of land intersecting the Wailuku premises was purchased from Kahalehau for \$100.

9—On June 16, 1878, the premises of S. Cross, Lahaina, containing 1 acre 33 fathoms, with stone house, dormitory, etc., were purchased from the Devonport Sisters for \$900.

10—On May 15, 1879, a piece of land at Honokaa, Hawaii, containing 2 20-100 acres was conveyed to the Trustees by Royal Patent. A portion of this land was consecrated for a cemetery on June 21, 1885.

11—On September 30, 1881, a piece of land containing 1.58 acres was purchased from the Board of Education at Wailuku, Oahu, for \$50.

12—On July 24, 1883, the Union Mill Co. of Kohala granted a piece of land at Puehuehue containing 37-100 acre on which the church of St. Augustine was built and consecrated, February 19, 1884.

13—On January 31, 1885, the late Queen Emma made a gift of the addition to the Cathedral site abutting on Emma street, viz the house upon it occupied by the Rev. V. H. Kinnel. On this site St. Peter's Church for the Chinese Congregation was subsequently built, and consecrated March 1, 1891.

14—By a deed dated April 5, 1887, a piece of land containing 44-100 of an

acre at Makapala, Kohala, was conveyed to the Trustees for \$140. On this St. Paul's church for the Chinese was built and consecrated February 10, 1889.

15—By a deed dated May 13, 1887, half an acre at Paaulo was given to the Trustees by Charles Nottley, Esq., and the late Theo. H. Davies, Esq. A portion of this set apart for a cemetery was consecrated July 28, 1889.

16—By a deed dated October 9, 1893, from L. Asea and others, an additional half of an acre was added to the site at Makapala, on which a schoolroom was subsequently built.

17—A deed dated March 11th, 1896, conveyed to the Trustees a lane leading to the premises at Makapala.—Diocesan Magazine.

Japan and the Cable.

It is stated that the Japanese Government will present to the Diet next session a bill authorizing the contribution of a certain sum to the project of a United States Pacific cable from New York via Japan and Hongkong to the Philippines. This is the enterprise on account of which Mr. Scrimmer paid a visit to Japan in the early part of the year. It is stated that telegraphic rates to Europe and America will be reduced by one-half when the line is completed.—Japan Mail.

MISSION SOCIETY

Good Meeting at Punahou on Saturday.

Progress of the Society's Album Project—Interesting Address by the Maori Lecturer.

In earnest and often impassioned words, last Saturday evening, Rawel, the New Zealand evangelist, urged the cause of his race before an audience of over 200 descendants of men and women who, like himself, had devoted their lives to missionary work and helping to civilize their fellow-men. The occasion was the monthly meeting of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, held at Oahu College, and the utterances of the evangelist were listened to by all with intense interest.

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 p. m. by President A. F. Cooke with one of the largest audiences present in the annals of the society. After the customary opening exercises, Secretary Lorrin Andrews, for the Board of Managers, reported that the board recommended the election by the society of an entertainment committee of five, to have charge of the entertainments in connection with the monthly meetings. The resolution, after some discussion, was adopted, and the following were elected as such committee: Lorrin Andrews, Mrs. Mary Frear, Mrs. Richards, Mr. French and Mrs. L. Andrews.

The report of the committee having charge of the proposed missionary album showed the continued interest of all to whom the subject had been broached and letters from all parts of the United States were read by Miss Mattie E. Chamberlain expressing the greatest enthusiasm in the project. It is expected that the album will be published within a year.

Mrs. Frear read many entertaining extracts from journals published at Punahou over twenty years ago, many of the then contributors and scholars being present at the meeting.

Rev. Mr. Westervelt made a short but interesting address on Honolulu of the past and present, and then Rawel was introduced by the president, and addressed the meeting, explaining his work in New Zealand among the Maoris and their national traits and characteristics. He spoke ably and with great feeling, and at the close of his remarks answered many questions asked as to his people, their condition and surroundings.

When he ceased Mr. O. H. Gulick said that he had just listened to the best missionary talk he had heard for many years, and in behalf of the society, thanked Mr. Rawel and wished him success in his mission. These remarks were vigorously applauded.

Mr. Frank Damon suggested a collection to aid Mr. Rawel's work, and \$50 was immediately collected and twice that amount further subscribed. Rawel thanked the society heartily, saying he had no idea that he would receive a donation from them on coming to the meeting. He then, at the request of several members, sang two Maori songs, accompanying himself on his guitar. They were beautifully rendered and received great applause.

The society, after finishing their routine business, adjourned.

JAMES REED INJURED.

Mr. James Reed struck his leg against a cake of ice in such a manner as to bruise it severely. It became very much swollen and pained him so badly that he could not walk without the aid of crutches. He was treated by physicians, also used several kinds of liniment and two and a half gallons of whisky in bathing it, but nothing gave any relief until he began using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This brought almost a complete cure in a week's time and he believes that had he not used this remedy his leg would have had to be amputated. Mr. Reed is one of the leading merchants of Clay Court House, W. Va. Pain Balm is unequalled for sprains, bruises and rheumatism. For sale by all druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Manager Antonio Cropp of Kohala plantation is in the city.

PASTURAGE FIRE

Destroys Many Miles of Feed on Maui.

Maui Sugar Company at Work—Prominent Japanese Goes After Another Thousand Laborers.

MAUI, Oct. 7, 1899.—During the 5th a fire created great excitement in central Maui. It was started in a Kaulanui pasture for the purpose of burning off the old grass but the extreme dryness of the vegetation and a strong trade-wind rendered it almost immediately beyond control. Furrows had been made—two of them—20 feet apart and the fire was begun on the leeward side of the field so that the burning should proceed against the wind, but all to no purpose for the flames quickly leaped the 20-foot barrier and throwing up a huge column of white smoke advanced rapidly into the Grove ranch fields, thence into territory belonging to Manuel Tavares and Haleakala ranch and at last after seven or eight hours exhausted itself for want of fuel—in the neighborhood of the road leading to Kahului. Fears were entertained that it would not stop before reaching Kihel plantation, but these were idle for between the road and Kihel cane fields were ten or twelve miles of naught but red soil. As soon as the fire leaped into Grove ranch, word was sent to Paia, Hamakua and Haleakala ranch and at least 200 men with their lanas responded to the summons and with eucalyptus branches and plows did all that was possible but their efforts were futile. It is said that at one place the flames leaped across six furrows which had been made to stay its progress. About 100 of the men were stationed at Grove ranch endeavoring to keep the flames from spreading further there and the remaining hundred were present at the finish on the Kahului road. Little damage was accomplished except for the destruction of a large area of pasture and the burning and breaking of wire fences. Nothing but a stone-wall saved the house of Manuel Tavares and the "Akana place" belonging to Haleakala ranch. It is also stated that a stone-wall also kept the flames away from Kawapae Resort. The fire began at about 9 a. m. and ended between 4 and 5 p. m. Sunday, fence posts burning all night.

Moral: Don't burn any more pastures at present for the drought has been so severe that the grass almost crumbles from dryness.

The Maui Sugar Co., at Huelo, are quite busy completing arrangements for a plantation. Two fine cottages have been recently completed, one for the manager, W. S. Akana, and the other for the two head lanas. This week a large building for a general store has been finished. The plantation has been somewhat retarded in plowing their land by the non-arrival of steam plows which were ordered of Agent Winter just prior to his death. However they are doing as well as possible by using mules.

The Circuit Court at Wailuku has been busy during the week with probate matters and the Wailuku police court has tried several opium and liquor cases of minor importance.

Saturday, Sept. 30th, congratulations were offered the household of J. J. Hair of Hamakua upon the advent of a baby girl.

Wednesday, Oct. 4th, congratulations were due Manager and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua upon the birth of a baby boy.

W. G. Scott, formerly deputy-sheriff of Wailuku and recently luna of Olua plantation, is back again on Maui as head overseer of Spreckelsville plantation.

Albert von Graevemeyer of Wailuku has recently departed for Olua to accept the position of luna.

Miss Edith Mist of Honolulu and Mr. F. W. Meier of Kauai are guests of Mrs. Dora von Tempky of Erewhon Cattle Station, Kula. Mr. Meier will go to Honolulu today.

Ben. Samuel Parker was in Wailuku this morning. He goes to Lahaina this afternoon.

S. Fukuda, the well-known Japanese storekeeper of Nahu, has recently departed for Japan for the purpose of engaging 1000 laborers for Nahu and other plantations under the agency of Alexander & Baldwin. He will return in December next.

Kahului—Arrived, Oct. 2 the brig Lurline, McLeod master, 16 days from San Francisco with a cargo of general merchandise consigned to H. C. Co., Paia Plantation Co., Haiku Sugar Co. and Kihel plantation. Her three passengers were Mr. Palmer, who is to establish a blacksmith shop in Kahului, and two tourists, Mrs. Geo. Bailey and Mr. Krog who goes from here to the South Sea.

Kihel—Departed, Oct. 6, the scho. Mary Dodge, Olson master, for Eureka to ballast.

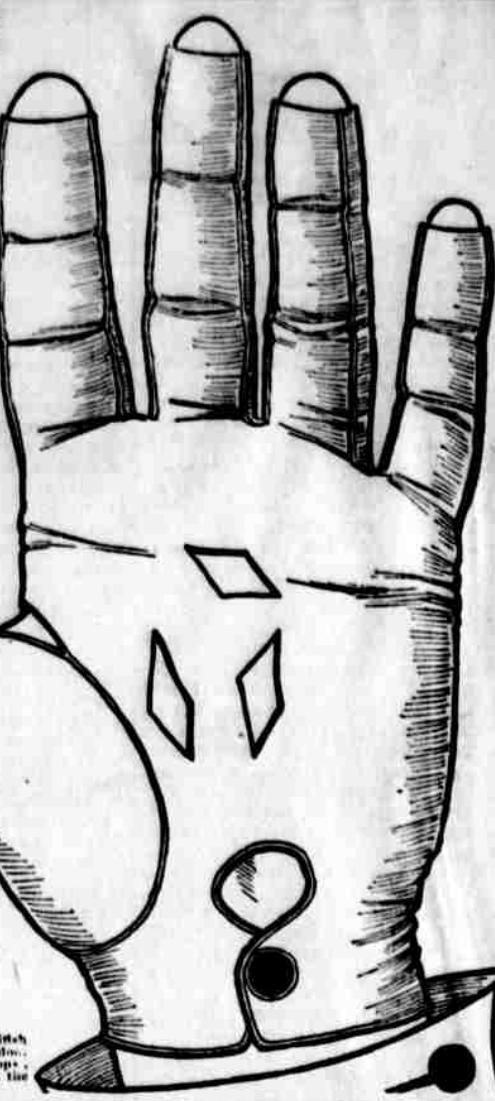
Weather: The frightful drought continues.

SOFT WHITE HANDS IN A SINGLE NIGHT

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry them thoroughly, anoint freely with CUTICURA, great use of emollients and skin cures. Wear, during the night, old, loose gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in joints (see illustration).

For Red, Rough, Chapped, and Discolored Hands, Dry, Fissured, Itching, Feverish Palms, and Suspicious Nails With Painful Finger Ends, This Treatment is Simply Wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British agent: F. S. Newbery & Sons, London. Forres, D. and C. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. Ask all about the Skin and Hands, post free.



California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 627 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal. FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal. J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

SOLE AGENTS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

Ship Chandlery.

Do You Ever Need Any?

We have all sizes of Manila Rope up to 6 1/2 in. Sisal Rope to 2 in. Wire Ropes to 4 in. Seizing Wire, Marlin, Spunyarn, Houseline, Hambroline, Ratline, and lots of other Lines even to Cod Line and Lead Lines.

All sorts of galvanized ship and boat hardware such as Cleats, Chocks, Rowlocks, Turnbuckles, Shackles, Ringbolts, Eyebolts, Chains and Anchors, Lead for keels and Trucks for mast heads and about everything that is needed between these two points CAN BE FOUND AT

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

Cocoanut Fibre

IS NOW USED IN Mattresses.

We have just received a large shipment of Fibre direct from the factory, and are now prepared to fill orders for those desiring.....

Cocoanut Fibre Mattresses.

COYNE-MERTEN FURNITURE COMPANY. Progress Block. Fort St.

Progress Block. Fort St.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

J. S. WALKER, General Agent Hawn. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELM OF MADBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA; SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1898, £13,050,000.

1-Authorized Capital-£5,000,000 & s d
Subscribed " " 2,750,000
Paid up Capital..... 687,500 0 0
2-Fire Funds..... 2,745,450 7 11
3-Life and Annuity Funds..... 10,867,500 17 11
£13,050,000 5 10

Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,530,550 8 8
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches..... 1,415,242 18 5
£2,945,792 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, October 6.
 Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, from Molokai.
 Friday, October 6.
 Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kapaemahu, Oct. 6: 4,005 bags sugar, 1 pkg. sundries.

Saturday, October 7.
 Schr. Honolulu, A. Olsen, from San Francisco, Sept. 13, Palau, Oct. 6: lumber and 4 passengers.
 Stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, from Makahala, Sept. 6: 1,600 bags sugar, 53 bags taro, 15 pkgs. sundries.
 Schr. Adia, Moses, from Hanalei: 800 bags rice.

Schr. Helene, Weisbarth, from Pailah, Oct. 6: 2,360 bags sugar, 90 head cattle, 15 hogs.
 Schr. Lady, from Oahu.
 Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, from Molokai Oct. 6.

Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, 15 hrs. from Eleale.
 U. S. A. T. Sheridan, Pierce, 6 days 23 hrs. 35 min., from San Francisco, with troops to Manila, to U. S. quartermaster.

Sunday, October 8.
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, 10 hrs. from Nawiliwili: 17 bds. hides, 10 pkgs. sundries.
 Stmr. Kilohana, Thompson, 8 hrs. from Kapaemahu.

Stmr. Maui, Cameron, 12 hrs. from Kahului: 218 sks potatoes, 85 sks corn, 185 sks taro, 56 pkgs. hides, 1 horse, 151 hogs, 138 pkgs. sundries.
 Stmr. Waialeale, Green, 14 hrs. from Kapaemahu.

Stmr. Gaelic, Finch, from Yokohama, Sept. 29: pass. and mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Monday, October 9.
 U. S. transport Glenogle, R. D. Jones, from San Francisco, Oct. 1: 720 soldiers for Manila.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, October 6.
 Stmr. Coptic, Rinder, China and Japan.
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Hanalei.

Stmr. Nihau, Gregory, Eleale.
 Stmr. Kilauea, Clark, Hilo.
 U. S. A. T. Grant, Buford, Manila.
 Schr. Kaula, Kaula, Hawaii.
 Schr. Mo Wahine, Kuanol, windward ports.

Saturday, October 7.
 Stmr. James Mackee, Tulett, Kapaemahu.
 U. S. transport Tacoma, Buford, Manila.

Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Mosher, Maunalei.
 Schr. Golden Gate, Pahlia, Kapaemahu.

Sunday, October 8.
 U. S. transport Centennial, Eagles, San Francisco.
 Am. schr. Olga, Ipsen, Puget Sound.
 Am. bkt. Omega, Harrington, Puget Sound.

Monday, October 9.
 Stmr. Noeau, Wyman, Honolulu.
 Stmr. Waialeale, Green, Kapaemahu.
 Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, Kapaemahu.
 Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, Kamalo.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.
 Agate, Am. bk., 595 tons (at Departure Bay)—Coal thence Molokai, by Welch & Co.
 B. P. Cheney, Am. bk., 1,200 tons—Coal from Tacoma to Honolulu.
 Aloha, Am. schr., 742 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.

Archer, Am. bkt., 845 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Hilo, in Planter's line, by Welch & Co.
 Lucile, Am. bk., 1,297 tons (at Tacoma)—Coal thence to Honolulu.
 Mauna Ala, Haw. bk., 779 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

Geo. W. Watson, Am. schr., 397 tons (now at Blakeley)—Lumber thence to Honolulu, by Renton, Holmes & Co.
 Reaper, Am. sh., 1,358 tons—Has been purchased by A. P. Lorentzen. Terms private.

S. C. Allen, Am. bk., 632 tons—Pass. and mds. San Francisco to Honolulu, in Hawaiian line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.

FOREIGN PORTS.

TACOMA—Sailed, Sept. 28, ship Occidental, for Honolulu.
 PORT GAMBLE—Sailed, Sept. 29, ship Nokomis, for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Sept. 30, brig J. D. Spreckels, from Makahala; schr. Eva, from Kahului; cleared, Sept. 30, bk. Roderick Dhu, for Hilo, bk. Roderick, for Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND—in port, Sept. 30, schr. Nokomis, for Honolulu.
 HONGKONG—Arrived, prior to Sept. 30, Br. stmr. Doric, from Honolulu.

MANILA—Sailed, Sept. 30, stmr. Ohio, for San Francisco via Hongkong and Guam.

BORN.

CHILLINGWORTH—in Honolulu, October 5, to the wife of S. F. Chillingworth, a son.

SIMS—in this city, October 7, 1899, to the wife of W. R. Sims, a son.

DIED.

SIMS—in this city, October 7, 1899, Katie E., beloved wife of W. R. Sims, and daughter of the late Chas. H. Rose, aged 29 years.

GERMANY PAYS FOR THE CAROLINES.
 MADRID, Sept. 30.—The German Government today paid into the Spanish treasury the sum of 25,000,000 pesetas, the price of the Caroline Islands.

The swipes joints at Swil are again causing annoyance to the residents of that district. Almost every night is made hideous by the disagreeable conduct of swipes fends. Wholesale arrests only will put a stop to this horror, as the police are easily procured and residents say the joints are in full swing again the day following a raid by the police and the destruction of all liquor stores.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. Mikahala, Oct. 8.—A. S. Wilcox and wife, W. H. Rice, A. Cropp, L. E. Pinkham, F. Carter, Miss C. Palecki, F. A. Vickery, H. Frohlich, F. von Senden, J. Bergstrom, J. W. Hall, L. Kee, J. Kolohoe, C. Yick, Can Chock, and 73 deck.

From Eleale, per stmr. Noeau, Oct. 7.—J. R. Spencer and 6 deck.

From Yokohama, per stmr. Gaelic, Oct. 7.—A. W. Bash, Mrs. A. W. Bash, Miss C. Bash, Miss Mary Bash, Mrs. Sarah Beers, J. H. Benedict, L. A. Blumberg, T. J. Bourne, Miss Virginia Cranna, W. G. Cox, Mrs. E. H. Conner, Miss Conner, Harry De Gray, F. Deardorf, Mrs. F. Deardorf, Master Deardorf, W. S. Davidson, Geo. Fredricks, Lieut. G. E. Gelm, U.S.N., Mrs. G. E. Gelm, Chas. Hardy, Dr. F. A. Hardy, T. Ikeda, H. W. Lu, Jas. H. Love, H. M. Martin, Miss Margaret Moore, Victor Marsh, Col. J. W. Pope, Miss Pierce, B. M. Stiebel, Dr. E. A. Seale, R. Sano, Wm. M. Swart, Rev. J. B. Slocum, Mrs. J. B. Slocum, Maj. G. R. Urmon, Lal Tai Wing, Dr. H. D. Wilson, C. Yeager, Thos. Davis.

From Maui, per stmr. Maui, Oct. 8.—C. P. Grimwood and wife, Miss S. K. Kapaemahu, Miss R. Haywood, Kea Kapaemahu, R. J. Place, J. McKay, W. H. Campbell, W. Dunn, T. F. Sanborn, Rev. Kakani, wife and child, Miss Kalami, C. K. Chow, C. Ferguson and wife, A. Garvie, P. Krog, G. Horner, D. Lyman, Dr. Winslow, S. Berlinger, H. J. Harrison, A. P. Boller, S. Parker, J. D. Holt, W. Stoddard, Alama and wife, D. K. Unama and wife, Miss Sheldon, Miss King, A. A. Wilder, Mr. Meier, L. A. Thurston, J. B. Castle, W. O. Smith, R. R. Berg, Captain McLeod, Captain W. I. McAlle, W. Bal, R. S. Moore, W. H. Lambert, C. M. Logue, R. W. Wilcox and 83 deck.

From Paauhau, per stmr. Helene Oct. 6.—J. A. Moore, A. Madden.

From Kapaemahu, per stmr. Kapaemahu, Oct. 6.—F. Haywood and wife, G. Hedemann, C. Fowden.

From Makahala, per stmr. Mikahala, Oct. 7.—J. Scott, J. Blackie, S. H. Comstock and 10 deck passengers.

From San Francisco, per schr. Honolulu, Sept. 13.—Carrie T. Johnston, Maud T. Johnston, Harold W. Johnston, Norman J. Higgle.

From Kapaemahu, per stmr. Lehua, Oct. 7.—W. C. Gregg, Mrs. M. McCortison, A. G. Stoddard, 4 deck passengers.

Departed.
 For Lahaina, Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kilauea, Oct. 6.—W. Walker, J. E. Bush, E. R. Hendry, Dr. F. A. Bowman, Dr. Winslow, H. J. Harrison, Capt. Ewart, Capt. McAlloy, J. D. Kennedy, G. Hons, Miss Scrimger, Captain Matson, Rev. J. Kamakele, O. G. Traphagen, Will E. Fisher, Emil Yarnotsky, C. W. Eccles, Mrs. J. G. Ward, Miss Ward.

For China and Japan, per stmr. Coptic, Oct. 6.—J. B. Bohemann and wife, Rev. Canon Roberts, C. M. Graves, Chas. Nelson, Lee Chu and wife, 4 children and nurse, Mrs. Wellmann and 2 daughters, Miss M. B. Shaw, Miss A. Eckfeldt, Mrs. Shen.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Gaelic, Oct. 8.—Mrs. C. A. Robertson, Mrs. D. C. Little and daughter, A. Humburg, F. W. Graham, Mrs. Parker, child and maid, Dr. C. B. Wood, F. H. Mosely, Lieut. Gen. Sanford, V. Y. Scantlebury, S. M. Ballou and wife, C. G. Ballentyne, Mrs. Lovejoy, C. E. Le Munyon, C. B. Whitline.

CHARTERED FOR ISLAND PORTS.
 Novelty, Am. schr., Newcastle
 Hawaiian Isles, Haw. ship, Newcastle
 Errol, Br. ship, Newcastle
 Lizzie Vance, Am. schr., Newcastle
 Wm. Bowden, Am. schr., Newcastle
 Wm. Carson, Am. bkt., Newcastle
 J. L. Stanford, Am. bkt., Newcastle
 Newhall, Am. bkt., Newcastle
 Seminoe, Am. bk., Newcastle
 Woolhahn, Br. bk., Newcastle
 Dominion, Br. bk., Newcastle
 Great Admiral, Am. sh., Newcastle
 Golden Shore, Am. sh., Newcastle
 Solveig, Nor. bk., Newcastle
 Wm. Carson, Am. bkt., Newcastle
 Alex. McNeil, Am. bk., Newcastle
 Star of France, Haw. sh., Newcastle
 Cardigan, Am. sh., Newcastle
 Adderly, Br. bk., Newcastle
 Inverness shire, Br. sh., Newcastle
 Oceania Vance, Am. sh., Newcastle
 Robt. Sudden, Am. bkt., Newcastle
 Chehalis, Am. bkt., Newcastle
 Sonoma, Am. bk., Newcastle
 Gulf Stream, Br. bk., Newcastle
 Beechdale, Am. bk., Nitrate ports
 St. Katherine, Am. bk., New York
 W. J. Babcock, Am. ship, New York
 H. C. Wright, Am. ship, Tacoma
 Emma Claudina, Am. sh., Tacoma
 Metha Nelson, Am. sh., Tacoma
 Geo. C. Perkins, Am. sh., Tacoma
 R. W. Bartlett, Am. sh., Gray's Har.
 Columbia, Am. sh., Gray's Har.
 Thos. S. Negus, Am. sh., San Diego

VESSLS EXPECTED.
 Vessel. Due in October. From.
 Roderick Dhu, Haw. bk., S. F.
 Transit, Am. sh., S. F.
 W. J. Irwin, Am. bk., S. F.
 Mary E. Foster, Am. bk., S. F.
 C. D. Bryant, Am. bk., S. F.
 Kinfauns, Br. bk., London
 Albany, Ger. bk., Westport
 Chas. E. Moody, Am. ship, Norfolk
 City of Adelaide, Br. bk., Newcastle
 King Arthur, Br. ship, Newcastle
 Allen A., Am. sh., Eureka
 Mary Dodge, Am. sh., Eureka
 Nokomis, Am. sh., Pt. Gamble
 County Merioneth, Br. bk., Liverpool
 Mary Winkelman, Am. bk., Newcastle
 John A. Briggs, Am. sh., Newcastle

Due in November.
 Paul Isenberg, Ger. bk., Newcastle, Eng.
 Onaway, Am. bk., New York
 Holywood, Br. bk., Antwerp
 Nuanu, Haw. bk., New York

Due in December.
 Henry B. Hyde, Am. sh., Liverpool
 Conway Castle, Br. bk., Liverpool
 Poseidon, Br. sh., Liverpool

SINKING OF A STEAMER.
 ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—The steamer Clyde, running between St. Louis and Memphis, sank last night about twenty-five miles below Cairo. The boat was valued at \$200,000 and insured for \$200,000. No lives were lost.

HOSPITAL SHIP SAILS.
 NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The hospital ship Missouri, the most commodious and best hospital ship in the service, sailed today for Manila, passing out of Sandy Hook at 2:30 p. m.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The America Maru will arrive from San Francisco about October 20.

The California & Oriental Steamship Company's steamer Carlisle City is booked to leave Yokohama today for San Francisco via Honolulu and San Diego.

The United States army transport, Ohio, from Manila for San Francisco with troops September 30, is going via Guam. This means she will probably call at Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The Texas Rangers sail on the Sheridan today at 4 o'clock, and with them go three companies of the Thirty-second Regiment.

The troops will march through the streets to the ferry at noon. The remainder of the Thirty-second Regiment will embark tomorrow on the Genogle and the Charles Nelson.

The Valencia, Zealandia and City of Para are scheduled to sail next Thursday. The Pennsylvania, with the Washington Regiment, is due Wednesday, and the Tartar with the Kansas is due next Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—In place of the City of Sydney and the Rio de Janeiro, which have been chartered by the Government, the Pacific Mail Company has secured two fine British steamships that will load in Hongkong and make the regular run to this port. They are the Alagoa and the On Lang. The first was secured from the Alagoa Steamship Company, Limited. Her gross tonnage is 7,575.

The On Lang belongs to the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited. Her gross tonnage is 2,802, net 1,787. The America Maru, which was delayed in Yokohama by fire in her bunkers, is heading straight for San Francisco. She will not stop at Honolulu, so that she can sail from this port on schedule time, October 14th. She is due here on October 9. Her Honolulu freight was loaded into the Gaelic, which left Yokohama on the same day as the America.

The United States transport Centennial discharged her load of horses destined for Manila at Irmagard wharf and as soon as coaled will return to San Francisco. The Centennial has had some troubles of her own since she was here last year. She went aground off the island of Luzon and was thought to be a total loss, but was finally saved and returned to San Francisco. She will leave here for that city on Sunday, to get another load of horses. The present program is for her to forward to Manila after that with the horses she landed here last night. The Centennial is in charge of Captain S. G. Orr, quartermaster, and has 18 soldiers and 23 civilian teamsters on board. Her officers are Captain J. C. Eagles, First Officer W. H. Johnk, Second Officer John F. Heilander, Chief Engineer Frank A. Jones and Steward T. Murray. Mr. Murray was here a year ago with the New York troops. The Centennial brought forty private horses, for officers of the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth and Thirty-second Regiments.

Unlike most of the transports she has gang planks up and down which the horses can walk, so that only those unable to stand need be hoisted. The Centennial's horses will stay here till she goes to San Francisco and back for another load.

TRANSPORTS COMING.

List of Those Scheduled to Arrive Here Within Two Weeks.

The following is the schedule of the sailings of United States transports from San Francisco and Portland, to arrive at Honolulu during the coming two weeks. The big transports have all abandoned the northern route and will call here: Glenogle and Charles Nelson, from San Francisco, on October 1; Valencia and Zealandia, from San Francisco, on October 5; City of Para, from San Francisco, about October 5; Manuense, from San Francisco, about October 10; City of Rio and Sikh, from Portland, October 3 or 4; Hancock, from San Francisco, between October 15 and 20. These cover all transports whose sailing dates from San Francisco can now be definitely settled. Chas. J. Webster, the United States transport agent, who has had an experience of over twenty years in the quartermaster's department in San Francisco, has made every preparation for the quick coaling and despatch of the transports, and Albert Berry will have charge of the weighing of the coal.

NATIVE JUDGES FOR SAMOA.

Official Reports Indicate a Very Satisfactory State of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Late official advices from Samoa contain accounts of recent meetings of the provisional government at Apia, at which steps were taken to have native judges try cases between natives and native officials, to solemnize marriages and keep tax records of property owned by the Samoans. Two judges, Tagoa and Toomata, were chosen, one being an adherent of the former King Mafalea and the other a Matafaa.

The provisional authorities have settled the claim of the heirs of the late King Mafalea Lileupua and rejected the claim of the secretary of the late Samoan Government, Captain Freedy of the British ship Torch was given several warrants against natives for capital crimes, which will be turned over to Chief Laui for execution. The proceedings indicate an entirely pacific condition of affairs on the islands.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED themselves to plant cane for the Hutchinson Sugar Co., at Kau, island of Hawaii, for ten (10) years, commencing from this 28th day of September, 1899, under the name of "Wong & Co."

For further particulars apply to GEORGE LUCAS.

NOTICE.

CHANGE IN SAILING STEAMER KINAU.

On and after October 17 next the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 1 p. m. for Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Maiala Bay, Kihel, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

Passengers and freight will be taken for Makena, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Hilo, Kihel, Honolulu, Papeaia and Laupahoehoe.

Passengers and PACKAGES ONLY will be taken for Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Maiala Bay, Kihel and Laupahoehoe.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
 Honolulu, Oct. 6, 1899. 5357

Read the Daily Advertiser.

BY AUTHORITY.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.
 Honolulu, October 2, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that E. R. STACKABLE, ESQ., has this day been appointed Collector General of Customs for the Hawaiian Islands, vice Richard Ivers, Esq., resigned.

(Signed) HENRY E. COOPER,
 Minister of Finance, ad interim.
 2113-31

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Monday, September 25, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction Lot of 1/2 acre at Puhala, Ewa, Oahu, being a portion of the old Puhala fish pond, lying mauka of the line of O. R. & L. Co.'s track.

Upset price, \$200.
 Terms, Cash, U. S. Gold Coin.
 For plan and further particulars apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.
 Per order of Commissioners Public Lands.
 E. S. BOYD,
 Secretary.

August 21, 1899.

The above sale is hereby indefinitely postponed.

By order of Commissioners of Public Lands.
 E. S. BOYD,
 Secretary.

Oct. 2, 1899. 2112-31

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and after the 1st of February or standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is -.06 for Honolulu.

First quarter of the moon on the 11th at 7:40 p. m.

The tides and moon phases are given in Standard time. The time of high and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in local time, to which the respective corrections to standard time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard time whistle sounds at 12h. on. (midnight), Greenwich time, which is 1h. 30m. p. m. of Hawaiian Standard time.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE SITUATE IN HONOLULU, ISLAND OF OAHU.

Pursuant to an order made by Hon. W. L. Stanley, Second Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, filed the 27th day of September, A. D. 1899, in a cause entitled Rose K. Anahu, Hiram Anahu, William Anahu, Rose Anahu and Maggie Anahu, by Rose K. Anahu, her guardian, against Mary Kamiki, Deborah Pahu, Alex. K. Pahu, Richard Mahi Pahu, Miriam Anahu and S. K. Kane, the undersigned as commissioner duly appointed will expose for sale at public auction, subject to confirmation by the Circuit Court, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the mauka entrance to the Judiciary building, all that piece or parcel of land situated on the mauka side of Printer's lane in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, the same being more fully described in a certain deed of partition made by and between Liema and Mary K. Pahu et al., recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Liber 75, page 343, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point at the mauka side of the lot known as Pacific Institute lot 168 feet from Punchbowl street and running:
 1. S. 72° 45' W. true 115 5-10 feet along Godfrey Brown's lot;
 2. S. 22° 45' E. true 95 feet along lane;
 3. N. 67° 15' true 125 8-10 feet along portion assigned to Liema;
 4. N. 30° 00' W. true 84 feet along the institute lot to initial point, containing an area of 10,660 square feet; being a portion of the land described in L. C. A. 208 C. Royal Patent 5698.

Terms of sale are cash in U. S. gold. Deed at the expense of the purchaser. For further particulars apply to GEORGE LUCAS.

NOTICE.

CHANGE IN SAILING STEAMER KINAU.

On and after October 17 next the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 1 p. m. for Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Maiala Bay, Kihel, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

Passengers and freight will be taken for Makena, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Hilo, Kihel, Honolulu, Papeaia and Laupahoehoe.

Passengers and PACKAGES ONLY will be taken for Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Maiala Bay, Kihel and Laupahoehoe.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
 Honolulu, Oct. 6, 1899. 5357

Read the Daily Advertiser.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 12th day of August, A. D. 1890, made by J. Henry B. Martin of Waiohinu, Kauai, as trustee under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 138, pages 337 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 138, pages 337 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 138, pages 337 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 138, pages 337 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 138, pages 337 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 138, pages 337 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 138, pages 337 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 138, pages 337 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 138, pages 337 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 138, pages 337 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 138, pages 337 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 138, pages 337 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 138, pages 337 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 138, pages 337 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 138, pages 337 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 138, pages 337 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 138, pages 337 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 138, pages 337 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Oahu, in Liber 138, pages 337 and 338, and which said mortgage was on the 27th day of February, 1894, assigned to me, Sarah E. Williams, formerly Sarah E. Abbott, by said Charles M. Cooke and William R. Castle, as trustees under the will of George C. Williams, deceased, and recorded in the office of the Registrar